The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 1,178.

WASHINGTON.

Another Severe Arraignment of the President by Republican Senators.

Tipton Declares Corruption in the Administration Deep and Damning.

Williams, of Oregon, Nominated to Succeed Akerman.

Important Features of the Apportionment Bill.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—A vote was finally reached in the Senate to-day, after another discussion, on the resolution to raise a standing committee on investigation and expenditure. Mr. Trumbull's amendment to require an investigation into all the departments of the Government where fraud and corruption are alleged failed of adoption by 20 to 35. This measure tested more closely than any vote this session the anti-Administration strength in the Senate, while the speeches of Messrs. Schurz and Tipton were severe in their

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

for his non-interference with the general order business of the New York Custom-house, which was denounced as a shameless system of robbery. The members of the old Retrenchment Committee sustained the statement that the inspectors and others, who themselves testified that they had taken bribes, were still in office. Mr. Tipton, for a Republican Senator, was very emphatic in his declaration that corruption was deep and damning all through this administration. Although temporarily defeated, the anti-Administration Republicans intend to move to instruct this committee to go to work investigating the New York Custom-house.

AKERMAN.

All the rumors and gossip about the resignation of Attorney General Akerman have at last been settled by the nomination of his successor to-day in the Senate in the person of Ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon. The change, however, will not take place till the middle of January, as Mr. Akerman will be obliged to represent the Government in certain cases till that time. From the Attorney General's office it is understood that he is to be transferred to the vacant Judgeship for the District of Florida. This Cabinet change excited little or no comment.

SCHENCK.

The last official dispatches from Minister Schenck make no mention whatever of the newspaper charges made against him, and therefore say nothing about his contemplated recall or his desire to resign, and, as the Administration has taken no action whatever in the premises, all reports of a change in the mission to London are, as a consequence, unfounded.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS

who are here are meeting a counter-current. In the Senate to-day a memorial, signed by nearly four thousand women, and encased in a bag of red, white and blue satin, was presented, protesting against female suffrage.

THE STEAMBOATMEN.

The delegation of steamboatmen was heard at length to-day by the House Committee on Commerce in complaint of the rules and regulations made by the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors. They regard these as most oppressive and in the interest of special inventions, etc. Remedial legislation is expected.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

At a joint meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations and Public Buildings to-day a bill was agreed on as follows: For a new Government building in Chicago; that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to purchase at private sale or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of Illinois, the remainder of the square of ground not now belonging to the United States on which the custom-house and postoffice-building lately destroyed by fire in Chicago was situated if the same can be obtained either by private purchase or condemnation at what, in his judgment, is a fair and reasonable price; but if not, then it shall be his duty to purchase, in one of the ways aforesaid, some other square of ground, not more than two squares distant from the square on which said building was located, and to cause to be erected on the square purchased a fire-proof building suitable for the custom-house, sub-treasury, postoffice, United States Court, pension and internal revenue offices; and for the purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, two million of dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building, including the cost of the site, exceeding four millions of dollars, and before any money is expended upon the construction of the building the plan of the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General; provided that no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose, until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Illinois shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that be thereon, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner of said property.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

All day long the House was engaged on the apportionment bill, and finally passed that introduced by Gen. Farnsworth, to constitute the House of future Congresses of 283 members, and on a basis of representation of 133,000 population and a fraction. By the bill New Hampshire and Vermont are the only States that lose each a Representative. The gains of States are as follows: Massachusetts one, New York one, New Jersey two, Pennsylvania two, Maryland one, Virginia one, North Carolina one, South Carolina one, Georgia two, Alabama one, Mississippi one, Ohio one, Kentucky one, Tennessee one, Indiana one, Illinois five, Missouri four, Arkansas one, Michigan three, Texas two, Iowa three, Wisconsin two, California one, Minnesota one, and Kansas two. This increases the present House forty members, while Illinois makes the largest gain in representation. A very important amendment was adopted, providing that no State, however, be admitted that is not sufficient in population for one Representative. This will exclude Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, which it has been proposed lately to erect into States. The bill has yet to pass the Senate.

UTAH.

The Committee on Territories, at their meeting to-day, had a discussion on the proposition for passing an enabling act for the admission of Utah. No action, however, will be taken until after the holidays.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was in conference to-day with the Committee on Appropriations. The latter has agreed to report back Mr. Farwell's bill, with an amendment, reducing the appropriation from five to four million dollars for the erection of buildings in Chicago. The General Government purpose this amount to cover all expenses.

AKERMAN SUCCEEDED.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Geo. H. Williams, of Oregon, to be Attorney General in place of Akerman, whose resignation is to take effect January 10th.

NOMINATIONS.

Joseph M. Carey, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Chas. E. Browne, of Ohio, Pension Agent, Cincinnati; Benj. J. Sweet, of Illinois, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

STEAMBOATMEN.

The House Committee on Commerce this morning gave a hearing to the delegation of steamboatmen.

THE LATE GEN. ANDERSON.

The War Department in general orders announces to the army the death of Brigadier-General Robt. Anderson, of Fort Sumter memory, and pays a handsome compliment to his military service and private character. On arrival of his remains on the ship of war Guerriere, proper orders will be issued to do them honor.

A CLAIM.

The British bark Chance, and the Hawaiian bark Arctic, the vessels which saved and brought to Honolulu, the wrecked seamen of the whaling fleet recently broken up by ice in the North Pacific, have presented this Government a claim for services rendered, to the amount of $9,520.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

made a report to Congress to-day. They say voluntary residence in an insurrectionary State during the war is *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty, and must be rebutted by satisfactory evidence. Claims have come from those who served in the rebel army, and the Commissioners hold that such service is proof of disloyalty. The whole number of claims presented up to the end of November is 10,099, and the entire amount $26,599,000. The Commissioners have examined 580 cases, in which the amount claimed is $1,656,357. They allowed $344,168.

WILLIAMS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day took up the nomination of George H. Williams to be Attorney General of the United States, and unanimously confirmed it without reference to the committee. This was in accordance with usage and courtesy in every case where the nominee had been a member of the Senate, his character being sufficiently known without requiring a formal inquiry.

THE AKERMAN-GRANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the correspondence between Mr. Akerman and President Grant:

RESIGNATION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1871.

To the President:

SIR—I hereby resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, this resignation to take effect in accordance with a wish which you verbally expressed to me to-day, on the 10th of January next.

[Signed] A. T. AKERMAN.

THE LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Dec. 13.

To the President:

DEAR SIR: In tendering the accompanying resignation of the office of Attorney General, permit me to express my grateful sense of the kindness which I have uniformly received from you during my service in office, and my ardent wishes for the continued success of your administration.

[Signed] A. T AKERMAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1871.

Hon. A. T. Akerman, Attorney General:

DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, to take effect on the 10th of January, permit me to renew the assurance of my high regards for you, personally, and my appreciation of the zeal and application which you have brought to the office which you have so honorably filled. I can refer with pride to the uniform harmony which has constantly existed not only between us, but also between yourself and colleagues in the Cabinet, all of whom I know unite with me in hearty wishes for your future prosperity, health and happiness. Your personal note accompanying your letter of resignation is gratefully received as a token of reciprocity of the kind sentiment which I shall ever appreciate.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The committees on Appropriations and Public Buildings of the House held a consultation to-day. The former will report in favor of four millions of dollars for a post-office building in Chicago to answer for all Government offices.

CALL FROM CHICAGO.

A pamphlet was laid on the desk of the members of Congress to-day, advocating a plan of Government aid toward rebuilding Chicago, by the issue of money to the owners of real estate there, secured at long dates on the property.

AMERICAN-BRITISH CLAIMS.

The American and British Commission to-day decided that the United States are not liable for the payment of debts contracted by the rebel authorities.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed the following nominations: George H. Baker, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident of Constantinople; Thomas W. Bennett, of Indiana, Governor of Idaho; Marsh Giddings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; David B. Nevins, of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent for the Widows' Agency of Philadelphia; Horatio G. Sickles, Pension Agent for Invalid Pensions of Philadelphia, vice William A. Forbes, suspended under the tenure-of-office law.

THE STEAMBOATMEN

had an interview this morning with the House Committee on Commerce, and are to have another audience with the committee on Saturday next. Several more delegates have arrived, and taken their seats with the committee, which will continue in session until Saturday night.

GOVERNOR PALMER OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 14.—A Washington dispatch of yesterday, which says that a representative from Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, is in Washington, endeavoring to secure the removal of Government troops from Chicago, is authentically denied at the Executive office. The Governor has not now, and has never had, any representative or agent at Washington, empowered to represent his views, or to make any request of the Administration. The Governor is of the opinion that his duty in the matter of the military occupation was ended when he had laid the facts in the case before the General Assembly, the proper guardian of the people's rights.

PROBABLE RESULT OF THE GENEVA COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Herald's special dispatch from Washington says that it now appears to have been discovered that the British Government has completely outwitted the administration on that part of the treaty of Washington providing for the appointment of arbitrators, and that a decision adverse to the position and interests of the United States will be the result of the Geneva Conference. Only two of the five arbitrators are friends of a republican form of government. It is said that the upshot of this will be a reopening of the Alabama dispute. The Spanish Government is anxious to bring about a complication of this kind and is supposed to favor England's non-liability for the escape of the Alabama because she desires to hold the United States responsible for the escape of Cuban privateers and the protection given to the Hornet and Florida. This whole subject will be ventilated in the House in a few days, when the Alabama treaty comes up for discussion.

XLII Congress—2d Session.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition from the Venezuela Steamship Company asking redress for the seizure of their steamers by Venezuela, and said that the complaint against Venezuela might yet necessitate severe measures on the part of our government.

Mr. Sumner said that he had examined the question, and found his own country in the wrong.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Buckingham presented a memorial against woman suffrage, and said that more than ten thousand of the most refined and respectable women in the country have signified to Congress their unwillingness to have the responsibilities of suffrage thrust upon them. This protest contains the names of many of the most respected and influential women of the country. In looking over the list I find that I know many of them. They are not manly women, but women of good sense, and their judgment is entitled to consideration. They don't say anything about the abstract right of suffrage but they say that having already their full share of burden and responsibilities in life, they fear that others more bold than they may succeed in having imposed upon them other burdens and responsibilities unsuited to them, and therefore they ask Congress to protect them from these dangers. They say that the extension of suffrage to them will be adverse to the interests of working women; that it will introduce a fruitful element of discord into the existing marriage relation, and will be fraught with danger to the general good order of the country. I sympathize with them. I see no possible benefit which can arise by the extension of suffrage to women—benefit to them or the country.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition from New York soldiers in the late war, recounting the services of women in the war, and asking Congress to make some provision for an acknowledgement of their heroic and charitable work.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A bill was introduced and referred, by Mr. Scott, to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

By Mr. Harlan—For the relief of certain settlers on public lands in Iowa.

DUTY ON COAL AND SALT.

Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Sherman when the Committee on Finance intended to report the House bill repealing the duty on coal and salt.

Mr. Sherman said he thought it inadvisable to take up tariff matters separately from internal taxes.

Mr. Trumbull—Then, I give notice that to-morrow I will move to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the House bill repealing the duty on coal and salt.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate took up the House bill to equalize the pay of workingmen under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment, repealing the law, was read, but, at the request of Mr. Wilson, Mr Trumbull withdrew his amendment in order not to embarrass the original bill.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, renewed it, when the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RETRENCHMENT BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Anthony's resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment, with Mr. Trumbull's amendment, authorizing it to sit during the recess and send for persons and papers.

Mr. Wilson warned his Republican friends that they were placing their party in a false position before the country. Already there were millions throughout the country who believed that an attempt had been made in the Senate of the United States to shield the Administration. He hoped there would be a unanimous vote for Mr. Trumbull's resolution, so as to let the people see that the Republicans were determined to keep the Administration pure in all its departments. He had no sympathy with the plan of covering over our shortcomings by talking of gigantic swindles in New York. There were Republican thieves as well as Democratic thieves, and a Republican thief was to him far more hateful of the two, because he brought disgrace upon the Republican party. Notwithstanding the defects of the present Administration, it was far purer and more efficient than most of its predecessors. No previous administration had ever been so prompt in punishing delinquency among its own officers.

Mr. Blair—The Senator is very boastful about the purity and rigor of the Administration. I wish to call his attention to a case in Arkansas where a District Attorney and Marshal were both removed from office for procuring an indictment against a man for violating a law of the United States.

Mr. Wilson—I don't know whether that was so or not.

Mr. Blair reiterated the statement.

Mr. Wilson said he was not boastful of the Administration. He simply desired to be just, and therefore he said that the Administration was seeking to progress in the right direction, although a good deal more of it was necessary. He was not one of those Republicans who thought the Democratic party dead. He expected to encounter them in full force next year, and he warned his friends against relaxing their efforts in any degree in the vain hope that they would meet no vigorous opposition in 1872.

Mr. Nye opposed Mr. Trumbull's resolution. Certain gentlemen in the Republican party who thought the President was becoming too popular devised the scheme of civil-service reform, and under that cry they were now attempting to revive the old committee, with all the extraordinary powers of sending for persons and papers.

Mr. Thurman—The Senator objects to sending for persons and papers. Where was his voice on the memorable occasion when a committee of the House of Representatives was examining into the conduct and affairs of Senators to discover whether they had not been bribed to acquit Andrew Johnson, and were ransacking telegraph offices to get at something that might compromise those Senators?

Mr. Nye—Just where it is now. Give me another such set of circumstances and I will vote for it again. But there is no such occasion now. There is peace in the ranks now, save with one here and there who would be greater than his master. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schurz replied to Mr. Nye, and in the course of his remarks, said: The legitimate sphere of a comedian is generally within the walls of the theater, but if the Senator is satisfied with the role he plays here nobody else has reason to be dissatisfied. Those who defend a bad cause always resort to a certain line of defense. They attempt to throw suspicion on the motives of those who attack. So with the Senator from Nevada (Nye). Like other Senators here, he makes no attempt to disprove any of the facts that I stated yesterday in regard to the New York custom-house, but simply throws aspersions upon my motives, and accuses me of insinuating that Mr. Leet's service in the army should prevent him from obtaining employment in the civil service of the Government, and that the President had something to do with the cartage of business in New York. I wish to say a few words in reply to the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling.) He said yesterday that the investigation of the New York custom-house was closed up by the Committee on Retrenchment last year. The committee did undoubtedly believe that the case was closed, for it had reason to believe that, when such scandals as it exposed were laid bare, the Administration would jump at the chance to put an end to the disgrace, but it turns out that they were vastly mistaken, for the same scandalous system of robbery exists down to this day, in spite of the exposures made by that committee. The Senator asked also why we have proposed in legislation to remove these abuses, because no legislation was necessary. The abuses were created by executive action in the administration of the custom-house, and they could be done away with by executive action. The Senator objected to what I said of the power which sustains this system. I did say, having laid the evidence before the Senate, that when the most respectable merchants of New York had protested against this system of robbery; when the Secretary of the Treasury had time and again pronounced against it; when the Committee on Retrenchment had pronounced against it; when still it is sustained and kept alive down to this very day, I did say, in view of this evidence, that there must be some mysterious power sustaining that system stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

Mr. Patterson here interposed to make an explanation, and, in reply to a remark by Mr. Trumbull, said: "I do say that there are inspectors in the custom-house in New York who stated before the committee under oath that, in violation of their official oaths and in violation of the laws of the land, they had taken bribes and that they took bribes every time they discharged a vessel, and I say further that agents of a steamship company told me that they could not get their vessels discharged without bribing officials."

Mr. Sumner—I should like to know whether these men are continued in office.

Mr. Patterson—I have no knowledge of their having been removed. I know nothing about it.

Mr. Schurz—The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) says that my remarks yesterday cast reflection on the Republican party. How so? Do not we all profess to be in favor of reform? And yet, when a member of this body attempts to lay bare gross abuse, the cry is raised that he is trying to injure the Republican party. My motives have been reflected upon, and I, and those with whom I act, have been asked what object we pursue. I am ready to tell the Senate my object is to uncover and to denounce, and to try to have corrected any and every abuse whenever I can lay my hands upon it, without regard to how it will affect the interest or advantages of a party, and without regard to whether this or that person may like it or not. I am in favor of reform, and I am in dead earnest. I do not mean to denounce abuses on the other side and to shield abuses among my own friends. I want to put the iron to the very bottom of the sore, and unless we do that we do nothing.

Mr. Tipton followed in support of Mr. Trumbull's proposition. He cited Mr. Morton's statement yesterday that the object of those who befriended that proposition was to show that great corruption exists under the present administration, and said that that was exactly what he wished the people to understand. As to the other branch of Mr. Morton's charge that this movement was an attack on the Republican party, it was not true. He (Tipton) made no attack on the Republican party. On the contrary, he desired to redeem that party from the curse that had come upon it through the mistakes of the Administration and corruption of its officials. He believed that there was corruption deep, damning and festering all through this Administration. The motives of those who sought to revive the Committee on Retrenchment were called in question. Could not a man believe that even in the Senate there might be found a better leader for the Republican party than the intellectual collossus now sitting in the White House, without being therefor accused of unfaithfulness to the party? Would it be said that there was only one man in the country under whom the Republicans could train to be loyal? The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had boasted that it was a distinguishing mark of the Republican party that it was prompt to punish wrong-doers among its members. He (Tipton) had once believed so, and had acted upon that belief, but he had been proscribed and punished for it ever since.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was rejected by a vote of 24 yeas to 35 nays.

The following Republicans voted for it: Alcorn, Fenton, Logan, Patterson, Robertson, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, West and Wilson.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Trumbull then moved to instruct the committee provided for in the resolution just adopted to inquire into all subjects enumerated in his rejected amendment and made a few remarks.

He denied that he had done or proposed or said anything hostile to the Administration or the Republican party. He was astounded at the ground taken by certain Senators in this debate. He was hostile to none who were not dishonest and corrupt, and would any Senator undertake to say that the Administration or party did not desire honesty in the Government? The President had declared in favor of reform.

Mr. Morton said that the drift of the debate was a reflection upon the Republican party, and an insinuation that it was corrupt.

Mr. Trumbull—Have I ever said or intimated that?

Mr. Morton replied that from the spirit of the Senator's remarks he inferred that he [Trumbull] did believe that gross corruption existed under the present Administration, but he was glad now to find that he did not think so.

Mr. Trumbull said he believed that great abuses did exist under this Administration. Abuses had existed under all administrations, but he believed that the great increase in the amount of patronage had naturally caused an increase in abuse. He had not said, however, that more corruption existed under this than under previous administrations; but then he wished this administration to be better than all its predecessors and the Republican party to be purer than any other.

Mr. Morton—I am glad to hear the Senator declare his devotion to the Republican party, but I did understand the spirit of his speeches to be different. However, I accept his statement of his position. Now as this question of reform is sprung, there seems to be a disposition on the part of some people in this country to become professional reformers par excellence. They seem to desire to monopolize that business and to set themselves up as the only men who hate corruption. Now I desire to say to those gentlemen, whoever they may be, that for one I shall not allow them to monopolize that business. I claim to be as good a reformer as any of them, although I don't make such high pretensions.

Mr. Trumbull said Mr. Morton was extremely kind to accept his statement, but he declined to answer him [Morton] for his Republicanism, and denied his right to call him to an account. Senator Morton claimed to be a reformer, but he had a queer way of showing it. Not long ago, in a speech at St. Louis, he had eulogized the civil service as it stands at present.

Mr. Morton remarked that in that speech he had said of the civil service that while there were many reforms and improvements which could be made in it, and which the Republican party would make, he did believe that on the whole we had the best civil service in the world, and he did say the same now.

Mr. Trumbull—Well, if there is anywhere in the world a worse civil service than that of the United States, I pray God to deliver that people from it. [Laughter.] I feel less disposed than ever to submit by Republicanism to the test of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) after his declaration that we have the best civil service in the world. My Republicanism is not partisan. I care nothing for it except as a party of great principles, and if it ever comes to be used as a cover for frauds and iniquities the honest people of the country will overwhelm us, as they ought to.

At 5 P. M., without reaching a vote on Mr. Trumbull's motion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE..........THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. Burchard offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of persons employed and the total compensation paid therefor in the collection of customs for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1871, in the United States, and separately in the districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore and San Francisco. Also the amount of additional compensation paid to such employes as fees, moiety, traveling and contingent expenses. Also the total amount paid in same time in the United States for the collection of customs and for the erection, repair, completion and furnishing of custom-houses. Adopted.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Buffington in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill.

Various propositions were made and discussed, principally turning on the number of Representatives of which the House should be composed. The number was eventually fixed at 283.

On motion of Mr. Potter, an amendment providing that no new State shall hereafter be admitted having a less population than the number fixed as the ratio of representation.

Finally the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Niblack moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 60; nays, 145.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to strike out Mr. Potter's amendment. Negatived—yeas, 87; nays, 117.

The bill was then passed without division. It provides that the House shall consist of 283 members, distributed as follows: Maine 5, New Hampshire 2, Vermont 2, Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 4, New York 32, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Virginia 9, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 5, Georgia 9, Alabama 7, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 5, Ohio 20, Kentucky 10, Tennessee 9, Indiana 12, Illinois 19, Missouri 13, Arkansas 4, Michigan 9, Florida 1, Texas 6, Iowa 9, Wisconsin 8, California 4, Minnesota 3, Oregon 1, Kansas 3, West Virginia 3, Nevada 1, Nebraska 1.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PRINCE SAVED.

A Decided Improvement in His Condition—He takes Food and Rests Well.

The Britons Rejoicing.

STILL IMPROVING.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from London, as late as noon to-day, indicates a slight improvement in the condition of the Prince.

FIRST BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The following bulletin was issued to-day:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 14.—The Prince slept during the night. There is some abatement of the graver symptoms.

SECOND BULLETIN.

NOON.—The Prince has been tranquil all the morning. The gain of last night is maintained.

PUBLIC FEELING MORE CONFIDENT.

2:30 P. M.—No further change has been reported in the Prince's condition. Hopes for his recovery are freely expressed, and public feeling is more confident.

THIRD BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 10 P. M.—An official bulletin from Sandringham announces that the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet afternoon and evening. The symptoms have remained unchanged since morning.

HE WILL RECOVER.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The highest medical authority gives assurance that the Prince of Wales will recover.

UNQUIET AGAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 2 A. M.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales at Sandringham issued a bulletin at 1 A. M., stating that his Royal Highness has been very unquiet since 10 o'clock last night.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 5 A. M.—Later dispatches from Sandringham say the Prince of Wales is decidedly better, and takes food well. His strength is greater, and there are strong hopes of continued progress toward recovery.

The Queen and Princess yesterday visited the groom of the Prince, who is improving.

THE ITALIAN EMBASSY

in London telegraphs King Victor Emanuel upon the issue of every bulletin.

CROWDS

gather in front of the Mansion House and Marlborough House and cheer loudly when bulletins of a favorable character are posted. The later reports from the Prince have greatly relieved the public mind.

FOREIGN.

The Orleans Princes—Seventy-five Algerian Pilgrims Drowned—The Late French War—London Times on Schenck—The Ontario Legislature, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TIMES ON SCHENCK.

The Times this morning contradicts the report that the United States Government intends recalling Schenck, Minister to England.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

Nearly all the telegraph operators, who recently struck, have resumed work.

THE GOVERNMENT

intends suppressing all out-door demonstrations at Londonderry, and troops have been dispatched to that place to suppress all disorders that may arise.

FRANCE.

THIERS' MESSAGE.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Provincial Correspondence regards the message of Thiers to the Assembly as a frank pledge of the pacific intentions of the French Government.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—It is reported that the Orleans princes have determined to take their seats in the Assembly at an early date, and that they, when there, will act with the party of the Right Center.

THE LATE WAR.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—In the National Assembly to-day, Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, made a statement in explanation of the delays of the Commission which was sometime since appointed to inquire into the capitulation of the French fortifications and armies during the late war. The Minister said the Commission had examined into facts connected with the surrender of six fortresses of a secondary character, the commandants of which had been sentenced to undergo punishment according to army regulations. On Saturday the Commission will commence an investigation into the capitulation of the fortress and army of Sedan, and subsequently will turn their attention to Metz.

EGYPT.

SEVENTY-FIVE BELGIANS DROWNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, gives the details of the drowning of seventy-five Algerian pilgrims. They had arrived in the outer harbor on their way to Mecca, when protests from consuls against their landing were made on the ground that they would disseminate cholera and other contageous diseases. Orders were given to land them outside the city, and they were taken from the steamer on a lighter, and while being towed ashore, it was struck by another lighter, cutting her to the water's edge. She sank immediately, carrying all down. The event caused no particular sensation in Alexandria.

THE CHOLERA.

The same letter says the entire East is restless under the cholera scourge in Alexandria, which is on the great highway to and from India, and threatens to diseminate cholera around the globe.

THE DOMINION.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, ONT., Dec. 14.—The debate in the Legislature of Ontario on the address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech has lasted since Monday. The amendment of Blake, leader of the opposition, condemning the Government for having control of the surplus funds which are to be applied to assist railroad was carried by a vote of 40 to 33.

Mr. McKenzie, has moved a resolution of want of confidence in the Government to be added to Blake's amendment. The following is the resolution proposed by Mr. McKenzie: "That we inform your excellency that we have no confidence in a ministry that is attempting to carry out, in reference to the control of said fund of $1,500,000, a usurpation fraught with danger to the public liberty and constitutional government."

There is great excitement. The vote on McKenzie's resolution will be very close.

CUBA.

ABOUT THE MURDERED STUDENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A private letter from Havana says it is believed there that the late Governor Roberts, brother of the Spanish Minister at Washington, caused the arrest of the medical students for the purpose of extorting money from their parents, and unexpectedly found himself unable to control the Spanish mob.

Injunction Obtained—The Slayer of Cummings.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Nathan Lord, one of the firm of Dodge, Lord & Co., railway contractors, obtained to-day a temporary injunction restraining certain members of the firm from entering a release of judgement against the Cairo and Vincennes railroad for over $180,000, without his consent.

John D. Patterson, who caused the death of Cummings, at Enon, Ohio, last week, was yesterday bound over in the Court of Common Pleas, at Springfield, Ohio, in three thousand dollars bond.

The Kuklux Trials.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14.—In the Kuklux trial to-day the court was chiefly occupied in hearing witnesses for the defense, who testified to alarm and excitement among all classes in York county, caused by the organization of negro militia. The grand jury to-day found true bills against several more of the alleged conspirators of York county.

Residence Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The residence of J. W. Dort, near Kingstown, Ind., was burnt yesterday. Loss $4,000. Insurance $2,500, in the Ætna.

FRANKFORT.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 14.—A negro named Luff Cole was stabbed by a young man named Montague, in a house beyond the railroad bridge, about six o'clock this afternoon. The wound proved almost instantly fatal. Montague at once gave himself up to an officer, alleging that the act was committed in self-defense. He is now in jail, and the case will undergo investigation before an examining court to-morrow morning. The parties were in a room by themselves when the affair occurred.

NEW YORK.

The Internationals Triumphant—The Grand Duke's Charities—The Fallen and Tottering Banks—Tennie Claflin Causes her Parents to be Dragged into Court.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The amount realized by the sale of Alexander White's collection of paintings from Chicago was $91,000.

OCEAN BANK.

The depositors of the Ocean Bank had a meeting this afternoon, at which it was stated that the bank failed only for $7,000, while the receiver asserts its assets to be over one million dollars. An examining committee of five was appointed, who are to report on Monday.

TRIUMPHANT INTERNATIONALS.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday Mayor Hall, who is a member of the commission, presented a communication announcing that he will vote for non-interference with the procession of the Internationalists by the police. The Mayor states that he does not find any antagonism against the pending procession, or that it would lead to a riot. The procession will take place next Sunday.

ALEXIS GIVES $12,000 TO THE POOR.

The Duke Alexis has contributed $5,000 to the poor of New York. It is understood that he has given $2,000 for the poor of Boston, and that he will add $5,000 to the Chicago Relief Fund.

CONNOLLY'S BAIL.

It is considered probable that the Supreme Court, at Albany, will decide to reduce Connolly's bail.

THE UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK

was obliged to close yesterday, by order of Controller Hurlbut. It has arranged with the Shoe and Leather Bank to cover its clearings. It is alleged that the bank threw them out without notice.

Unfounded rumors were in circulation yesterday that various other banks had failed.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

The jury trying the case of widow Madden against the Staten Island Company failed to agree, and were discharged this morning. This is the second trial.

QUESTIONABLE BANKS.

Controller Hurlburt states that both the Tenth National and Commercial Banks are sound, and there is no truth in the reported failure of the Hoboken Bank.

The directors of the Bank of North America have been called to account for aiding in the lock-up in money.

THE INTERNATIONALS' TRIUMPH.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners this afternoon a resolution was passed rescinding the order which directed the Superintendent to prevent the parade of the International societies on Sunday, and another resolution was adopted instructing the Superintendent to take the necessary measures to prevent a breach of the peace on the occasion of such a procession, and to protect the public from disorder and violence.

FOR SHAME.

This afternoon Miss Tennie C. Claflin appeared at Jefferson Market Court and complained to Justice Shandley that her father and mother were a source of continual annoyance to her and Mrs. Woodhull. She complained specifically that they went to her residence on Wednesday evening last and created a great disturbance. Justice Shandley issued a summons for their appearance to-morrow morning to answer the charge of their daughter.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

The committee appointed by the clearing-house have made a thorough examination of the affairs and condition of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and report said bank as perfectly solvent, and they have entire confidence in the ability of the bank to pay all liabilities.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

At a special meeting of cigar manufacturers, to-day, a petition was adopted praying Congress to consider a law taxing manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, and amend so as to more clearly define the duties of revenue officers, who, at present, are in the habit of putting their own construction on the law, both to the detriment of the Government and the trade. The petition also prayed for the abolition of the present system of requiring manufacturers to furnish bondsmen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receiver of the Ocean Bank paid $60,000 of the sum due the clearing-house, and will pay the balance to-morrow. He believes that $266,000 of the $336,000 of discounted bills are good.

The Communist General Wroblowski has arrived here from Paris.

The small-pox is now said to be epidemic in Brooklyn.

A challenge from Tom Kelly to Joe Coburn for a prize fight is published.

The cotton firm of Wm. P. Wright settled to-day on a basis of 75 cents on the dollar, and will resume shortly.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull at 109⅜@109⅝. Loans were made at from 5@7 ℘ cent. for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $28,000,000.

The bids for the Government gold amounted to $4,535,000 at from 108.38 to 109.50, and the awards were for $1,000,000 at from 109.28⅛ to 109⅜.

The Government bond market was strong but not active.

There has been an uneasy feeling in the Stock market in consequence of the many rumors afloat in regard to the condition of certain banks. At times there was a pressure to sell leading shares, and the day closed up with a general and marked decline in prices. Lake Shore and Pacific Mail led the market on the downward turn, the former declining 2 ℘ cent. and the latter 2⅛ ℘ cent. Erie and Western Union were each down 1⅛ ℘ cent., and the decline on the balance of the list ranged from ⅛ to 1⅛ ℘ cent. The business was heavy on Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore and Ohios. A chronic bear, who has been bulled for some time past, to-day sold from thirty to forty thousand shares of stock, chiefly Lake Shore. It was this heavy load that dragged down the market.

The Money market was easy during the morning at 6@7 ℘ cent. on call loans, but became active in the afternoon and closed at 7 ℘ cent. gold interest.

Southern State bonds are dull.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117⅛
Coupons of 1862	110
Coupons of 1864	110⅛
Coupons of 1865	111⅛
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅜
Coupons of 1867	115⅜
Coupons of 1868	115⅛
Ten-forties	109⅜
Currency 6's	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	98⅛	Old Virginia	60⅛
Old Tennessee	65⅛	Old N. Carolina	35
New Tennessee	65	New N. Carolina	12
New Virginia	67		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	New Jersey Cent'l	111⅛
Western U. Tel'gh.	66⅛	St. Paul	52
Quicksilver	23⅜	Do. preferred	75⅛
Adams Express	89⅛	Tol. & Wabash	62
Wells & Fargo	57	Do. preferred	84
American Express	57	Ft. Wayne	96⅛
U. S. Express	60⅛	Terre Haute	15
Pacific Mail	48⅛	Do. preferred	49
N. Y. Central, con.	91⅜	Chicago & Alton	116⅛
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	86⅜	Do. preferred	119
Erie	30⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	40⅜
Erie preferred	64	C. C. & C.	86
Harlem	120⅛	Burlington	123
Do. preferred	128	Lake Shore	88⅛
Reading	113⅛	C. C. & Ind. C.	18⅛
Michigan Central	116	Ill. Cent.	132
Pittsburgh	126	Union Pacific	26⅛
Northwestern	60⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	108
Do. preferred	89⅛	Union Pac. bonds	91
Rock Island	102⅜		

FIRES.

In Mansfield, Ohio—Two Persons Killed and Several Injured by a Falling Wall.

MANSFIELD, O., Dec. 14.—The three-story brick building, on North Park street, owned by H. C. Hedges, was burned this morning about 3 o'clock, together with most of its contents. The building was occupied by J. P. Rummel, baker and grocer; Bell & Shamp, groceries; J. Ritter & Son, leather store; the Shield and Banner printing office; Hedges & Clugstone's law office, and other smaller offices. Part of the stock on the first floor was saved. The Shield and Banner office lost all except their books. Total loss on building and stock $25,000 to $30,000. Insured as follows: Building, $5,000 in Richland Mutual, $4,000 in Knox Mutual and $3,000 in Columbiana Mutual; stock, insured for $3,000 in the Underwriters', of New York; $2,000 in Home, of Columbus; $1,000 in Home, of New York; $1,500 in North America; $2,800 in Ætna, and $2,500 in Richland Mutual. The origin of the fire is unknown.

John Klein, Jr., and a Miss Mathis were instantly killed while removing goods from an adjoining frame building occupied as a residence and saloon by John Mathis by the west wall of the brick building falling on them. Harry Sutherland was seriously injured and others received severe bruises.

In Brookville, Ind.

BROOKVILLE, IND., Dec. 14.—The twine walk of Walton and Bro.'s, at this place, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss about $1,500; insured in the Ætna of Hartford for $750. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

In Appleton, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—An Appleton, Wisconsin, special to the News says a destructive fire, which originated in the block on the south side, consumed three stores, five saloons, a harness-shop, and a meat-shop. Loss, $15,000.

MRS. WHARTON.

Her Trial Growing in Interest—A Prescription Filled in the Presence of the Jury to Show the Difference Between Yellow Jessamine and Tartar Emetic.

Evidence of Van Ness and Others.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—In the Wharton case to-day, Harry W. Snowden testified that he was called to the house of Mrs. Wharton on June 28th to nurse Ketchum. He described the symptoms of the General, and then said that shortly after 12:30 o'clock Mrs. Wharton stated to Mrs. Hutton that she had prepared General Ketchum's medicine, and, at Mrs. Wharton's request, witness administered the dose.

[Dr. Williams was here called to the stand, and prepared a dose of yellow jessamine, such as he prescribed for Ketchum.]

Witness resumed and stated that the medicine as now prepared by Dr. Williams did not have the same appearance as the dose prepared by Mrs. Wharton and administered by him to Ketchum, which had a thick, cloudy, lead-colored appearance, whereas the preparation now before him was clear and transparent.

Forty additional drops were added to the preparation, and it was still unlike that given to Ketchum.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that he had placed tartar emetic in a tumbler with jessamine and water, and it did not produce the color he observed in the dose administered by him to Ketchum. Witness said that laudanum was also placed in a tumbler with tartar emetic and jessamine, and that the mixture produced a brown color which, in some lights, might have appeared gray or lead colored.

Eugene Van Ness testified that he resides in Baltimore; has resided there eighteen years; has known Mrs. Wharton nine years; was at her house about the 24th of June, while Gen. Ketchum was there.

Mr. Syester—Do not answer the question I am about to ask you until you have heard from the court. I wish you to state to the jury how you came to be at Mrs. Wharton's house on that day, and if well or sick, and describe your feelings and symptoms fully and how you happened to be taken sick there.

The defense objected and a lengthy argument ensued.

CHICAGO.

Died from his Wounds—Remains Found—Condition of the Republic Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Dr. O. H. Hess, formerly business manager of Crosby's Opera-house, who, it will be remembered, attempted to commit suicide a few weeks ago, by shooting himself in a saloon on State street, died last night from the effects of his wounds.

REMAINS FOUND.

The remains of James Thompson, who has been missing since the fire, were discovered yesterday afternoon under the debris of a building on North Clark street, near Illinois. He was a man of considerable wealth.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

The directors and stockholders of the Republic Fire Insurance Company of this city have been in session the past two days. Yesterday nothing of importance was accomplished. To-day the report of the Auditing Committee appointed to examine into its financial condition was read. It sets forth that the total credit and indebtedness was $884,000; amount of Chicago claims filed but not adjusted, $1,100,000; Chicago claims not presented, $500,000; other losses $65,000; amount required to cancel policies $751,000. The committee recommended that the stockholders pay on the latter amount until all is paid up and the company's liabilities liquidated. They also recommended said losses to be adjusted as soon as possible on the best terms attainable, but in the meantime no more business shall be transacted and no further liabilities be incurred, and that no assessment be enforced beyond what is absolutely necessary for the exigencies of the occasion. On motion the report was accepted and placed on file. It was moved and carried that the executive committee of the company be requested to appoint from their own number a sub-committee, to confer with those who have claims on the company, and ascertain in what amount a compromise may be effected for cash, to be paid down on the first day of March, 1872, and that said sub-committee consist of three members, to report at the annual meeting of the directors and stockholders, which will take place in January next.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Camp Grant Massacre—Assassinated—Fatal Quarrel—Accidental Death of a Kentuckian—Murdered—A Prisoner Hangs Himself—Mexican Notes—Loss of a British Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Dispatches from Tucson, Arizona, say 108 men, including seventy friendly Indians, pleaded not guilty on indictments for murder in killing Apaches at the Camp Grant reservation, and all went on trial at once. Their acquittal is anticipated.

IN SONORA

the Federal troops have quelled the revolt against the Juarez Government, routing the revolutionists at Peruto Cito, and capturing all the officers and 100 men, arms, equipages and supplies.

KILLED.

Wm. Wright was killed by Mexicans near the line. Jose Morales, an Arizonian, was killed by Jesus Alizo, near Los Angeles yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Geo. W. Deavors, a Kentuckian, was killed by upsetting his wagon at Los Angeles yesterday.

SHOT.

Joseph Roales was shot by John Gibbon at Cloverdale yesterday. An old grudge was the cause.

HANGED HIMSELF.

James Welch, a prisoner in the calaboose at Stockton, hanged himself last night.

PACIFIC COAST MEXICANS.

The revolutionists still hold Mazatlan, and are fortifying to resist an attack of the troops raised in Sinaloa by Gov. Buelling in lower California. Sonora, Coling and Guerrero are quiet. Advices from the Pacific coast say that Mexico on the whole is favorable to the Juarez Government.

ASHORE.

The British iron ship Talavera is ashore at San Ramon Bay and is a total loss.

UTAH.

The Assassins of Dr. Robinson Identified While on Trial—Startling Evidence—Great Mining Suit.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 14.—John Bresur, the fourth man charged with being one of the murderers of Dr. Robinson, was arrested this morning. All four of the accused were brought before Judge McKean this afternoon for examination. The testimony was startling. One witness testified to having seen the deed committed a short distance from the spot, and positively identified Jno. L. Lythe and James Toms as two of the murderers. The victim was first struck with a short sword upon the head, and, in falling, was shot under the left eye. One witness described the whole affair as he saw it from the shadow of a fence, the night being bright moonlight. The court-room was densely crowded, and upon the identification of Lythe and Toms there was much excitement. At a late hour further hearing was held over till to-morrow morning, at the Liberal Institute.

The great suit of the Eureka Mining Company, to obtain possession of the May Henrietta mine, closed yesterday at noon, the jury failing to agree. Eleven were for the May Henrietta.

St. Louis and Toledo Air-line Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—The Illinois division of the St. Louis and Toledo Air-line railroad was put under contract to-day to Col. Thos. S. Sprague, of Detroit, and Willis Phelps & Co., of New York. This road will run through Shelbyville, Ill., to Crawfordsville, Ind., thence to Toledo, and will be seventy-two miles shorter than any line now in operation. It will traverse a rich and fertile section of country, and be completed in two years. Gentlemen from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois connected with this road are now there, and will be presented to the merchants on 'change to-morrow, when they will explain the advantages of this route, and solicit aid in constructing the road.

A Charge Denied.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 14.—The citizens of Jackson county deny that any parties fired upon soldiers, and say the report was circulated for the purpose of having the county put under martial law.

TELEGRAMS.

The steamship Iowa reached Glasgow yesterday.

Small-pox is now said to be epidemic in Brooklyn.

Alexis was pleasantly received at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

Tom Kelly has challenged Joe Coburn to fight him in the ring.

It is denied that the British Parliament is to be convened in January.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has gone to Gibraltar, where she will take passage for England.

The steamer Thuringid, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The North German Lloyd steamer sailed from Baltimore for Bremen, at 2 o'clock yesterday.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has discontinued its distribution of money to Chicago refugees.

A Buffalo residence was entered by burglars while the family were at supper last night and robbed of $8,500 in five-twenties.

The Grand Duke Alexis arrived in Montreal last night, and was met by the Mayor and Council, and cordially but quietly welcomed.

Gen. H. Capron, commissioner of the Japanese Government, yesterday, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, bought a portable saw-mill and engine, to be shipped to Japan.

The bill repealing woman suffrage in Wyoming, after having been passed in the House over the Governor's veto, was lost in the Council for want of a two-thirds vote.

NEW ALBANY.

Georgetown is improving rapidly.

To-day is pay-day on the Jeffersonville railroad.

Mr. Lawson Davidson, of Cincinnati, was in the city.

The Commercial Hotel was crowded with guests yesterday.

Real estate agents are complaining of the exceedingly dull times.

The musical at the De Pauw College has been postponed until after the holidays.

The prospects for a good ice crop are not very flattering so far the present season.

Mrs. John A. Bolin, reported as dangerously ill yesterday, was better last evening.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church will be beautifully decorated during the Christmas holidays.

The Teachers' Institute of Centenary Sunday-school will meet at the lecture-room to-night.

The State Horticultural Society meets at Indianapolis on the 23d and 24th of January next.

The Teachers' Institute of New Albany will meet at the Male High School this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Elder Sewell, of the Christian church of this city, is conducting a protracted meeting at Corydon.

I. P. Park, the celebrated dog-fancier, is disconsolate over the sudden death of his valuable English terrier.

Silas Beard, of Georgetown, is making arrangements to start a grain distillery in this county next spring.

Elder D. S. Mansfield, of Jeffersonville, is conducting a very interesting revival of religion at Scottsville, this county.

Rev. W. W. Curry will preach again to-night at the Universalist Church. Subject—Characteristics of Universalism.

Mr. Ben. Lemon, whose brass foundery was destroyed by fire last week, has commenced the erection of a new building.

There were but few wagons in from the country yesterday, and business generally throughout the city very dull.

The Theater Comique opened last night to a fair audience, who seemed well pleased with the entertainment offered them.

Prof. H. B. Jacobs will address the Teachers' institute this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject—"The Education of Women."

The New Albany Rolling Mill is in receipt of a large lot of old railroad iron by the way of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Thomas B. Walker, of Orleans; Judge Huff, of Lafayette; Judge Putman and H. D. Pearson, of Bedford, were in the city yesterday.

The Society of Natural History will meet in their hall, at the court-house to-night. An address by Dr. E. S. Crosier is expected.

P. V. Albright visited the new school at Edwardsville yesterday in company with Hon. John M. Wilson. The latter delivered an excellent address.

Baker Stevens and Thomas Lindsey, extensive stock dealers, of Orange county, were in the city yesterday with a lot of fine horses for the Southern market.

There is a great falling off in the number of aspirants for matrimonial honors the present from that of last month. The low water and high price of fuel effects the market.

The Bank-street Baptist Church Social met at the residence of M. D. Condiff, Esq., last evening. There was a large attendance and a pleasant and profitable evening spent.

Ben. Creamer, who has been confined in the county jail on the charge of abducting Sallie Hodge, gave bond yesterday for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: Emory L. Ford to Charles E. Johnson, south 19 feet of northwest 33⅓ by 60 feet of lot 11, Upper High street. $1,500.

Joseph Taylor was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of drunkenness, and, in default of $9 35, was sent to the rock pile, with ball and chain attachment.

A dispatch, received from Capt. Selby, of the Sabine, announced that there was no truth in the report that Mr. Thomas Fugit was drowned from that steamer, as was stated a few days ago.

Fifteen car loads of hogs were received last evening by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, making twelve hundred in pens. Nine hundred were killed by the New Albany packers yesterday.

Miss Blanche Bagely persisted in her efforts to have her friend, John Nichols, released from the twenty days' labor on the rock pile, paid his fine by pledging her wardrobe, and they went on their way rejoicing.

Mr. John Hatfield will erect a fine residence on the southwest corner of Lower Fifth and Market streets. Workmen are busily engaged in removing the dilapidated buildings from the site of the new structure.

It was reported yesterday that a child, named Claude Cook, was so badly burned, at New Providence, Clark county, that it was impossible for it to recover. It's clothing took fire while it was playing near a stove.

John Sanders and James Phillips were arraigned in Justice Monroe's court yesterday morning on the charge of gambling, and were fined $10 75 each. Jeremiah Davis plead guilty to assaulting Isaac Lemon, and paid $10 25.

A boy, employed on the towboat Robin, had his leg broken below the knee on Wednesday evening while assisting in taking a coke-barge alongside of the boat. His leg became entangled in the lines and was broken as above stated.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has appointed Terrence Conner, of Rome, Perry county, Government storekeeper in the Second Collection District, whose duty is to oversee the distillers and prevent frauds upon the Government.

It was reported some time since that the notorious W. F. L. Morgan, whose name appears on the Circuit Court docket in connection with some grave charges, was at Montgomery, Alabama. A letter, received by a gentleman in this city, states positively that Morgan is engaged in praticing law at Montgomery.

Happy Cal Wagner, with his minstrel troupe, a full and complete organization, will make his first appearance in this city at the Opera-house next Monday night. Each and every member of the troupe rank A No. 1 in the profession. The partiality of our play-goers for negro minstrelsy guarantees that he will have a full house.

Martin V. Harryman and William P. Sproul, bankrupts, of Jeffersonville, have been ordered by the United States District Court to appear before Noble C. Butler, Register in Bankruptcy, this city, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of being examined as to their assets and indebtedness.

Some thief entered the office of Judge Mason, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Cannelton, on Tuesday night, and 210 fifty-cent tobacco stamps were stolen. Judge Mason telegraphed to Collector Woodbury, of this city, that the suspected thief was on the Gray Eagle. Upon her arrival here yesterday morning he was arrested and his baggage searched, but no clue to the tobacco stamps discovered.

The following order was passed at the last meeting of the Board of County Commissioners: "It is hereby ordered that the County Auditor proceed immediately, according to law, to collect all delinquent interest on all school loans against all parties that are delinquent on said loans, and all principals that have been in the hands of borrowers over five years."

John T. Moorley, Georgetown, Ind., Aaron B. Rodgers, Henry Shute, New York; M. V. Lean, Evansville; T. H. Millie, J. K. Marsh, Charlestown; E. L. Mentz, P. Deane, Milltown, Ind.; R. K. Ward, Norristown, Pa.; K. K. Dunn, Bedford; Prof. Mueller, Louisville; George T. Stacey, Denver, Colorado; George W. Davis, Memphis, Ind.; J. C. Coleman, Mitchell, Ind.; J. W. Pro, J. H. Sherrod, Paoli, Ind.; Sam A. Davis, Orangeville; C. H. Smith, Lafayette; A. B. Rowan, Boston; J. D. Moore, Charles Sneider, Indiana; J. S. Long, Cincinnati; were registered at Monsch's Hotel yesterday.

At the annual meeting of Jefferson Lodge, No. 104, A. Y. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rob't J. Shaw, W. M.; James G. Shields, S. W.; Christopher Fox, J. W.; Henry Beharell, Treas.; M. D. Condiff, Sec; Newton Brown, S. D.; Alexander Miller, J. D.; W. W. Pettifer, Tyler; Henry W. Wilks, and G. W. Nunemacher, Stewards. After seventeen years and a half Judge Geo. V. Howk, who is as well known in Louisville as in New Albany, declined to serve any longer in the capacity of Worshipful Master of the lodge, and Mr. Shaw, who is Prosecuting Attorney of the district, was elected to succeed him.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Business was very brisk at the Ohio and Mississippi railroad depot yesterday.

The employes of the Jeffersonville railroad will receive their monthly pay to-day.

None of the prisoners, who recently escaped from the State prison, have been captured.

Major John D. Shryer, after a protracted illness, was able to be out on the streets yesterday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Buchanan, mother of the late William Buchanan, was not expected to survive yesterday.

Cordelia Bodey, charged with disorderly conduct, was acquitted in the Police Court yesterday morning.

There will be a branch office of the Western Union Telegraph at the Rose Hill Mission festival presided over by W. H. Woolls.

Eden M. Combs has organized a string band at Memphis, Ind., which will discourse some fine music to the citizens of that town.

U. V. Kyger will start a new Radical paper at New Albany, January 1, 1872, to be called the New Albany Tribune. It will be published daily.

Mr. W. B. Allman, the popular young salesman at Holmes & Thias', is paying a visit to the rural districts. He will return in a few days.

The grand jury made no report concerning the Park tragedy, further than reporting two witnesses who refused to testify in regard to the matter.

It is stated that the grand jury of the United States District Court will take cognizance of the murder of the Park family, and the lynching of the negroes charged with the murder.

John North, son of Fountain North, Sr., is on a visit from Kansas City, Mo. He is connected with the house of Wood & Aberthay, one of the largest furniture establishments in the West.

The tax-payers refusing to pay the assessment for the Utica Gravel-road and Turnpike Company, a test case will be made by the Treasurer seizing the property of some one of those that refuse to pay.

A special term of the Clark Circuit Court convened yesterday, Hon. S. S. Johnson presiding, and tried the cases of John D. Carr vs. Henry Rodgers and John D. Carr and Isaac M. Perry vs. Rodgers, trespass.

P. V. Albright, County School Examiner of Floyd county, was in the city yesterday. He has been mentioned as a candidate for the office of joint Senator of Clark and Floyd counties, vice Col. James Keigwin, resigned.

A little daughter of Mr. Phillips, at Falls City, about six years old, while running yesterday fell upon a branch of a peach tree, and a piece penetrated her eye, causing the ball to protrude, and it is feared she will lose her sight.

The case of the city vs. D. M. Hammond, on complaint of Mrs. Mathew Carroll, has been continued in the City Court until Monday morning next at 8 o'clock. S. S. Johnson, O. C. Curry and B. Dailey appear for the prosecution and Col. D. B. Merriweather for the defense.

Dr. Field will deliver a discourse next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock at the Christian Tabernacle on the Calvinistic doctrine of foreordination and predestination makes God the author of all sin. It is supposed to be a reply to a discourse delivered on the same subject by Rev. J. M. Hutchinson.

The case of the State of Indiana, on relation of Elizabeth Greennagel vs. Charles Antz, bastardy, was taken up in Justice Dorsey's court yesterday morning, and Antz was held to bail in the sum of $200 to appear at the next term of the Common Pleas Court. Reuben Dailey appeared for the prosecutrix, and O. C. Curry for the defense. Antz procured the necessary license, and offered to marry Elizabeth, but she declined on the grounds, as she alleged, that he had made the same promise too often before, and failed to fulfil it.

We are requested to publish the following proceedings of a meeting held at Memphis, Ind., December 13th, 1871: At a meeting of the citizens of Memphis and vicinity to hear Captain Mathew Clegg deliver a lecture upon "The Park Murder," William C. Coombs was called to the chair, and Melvin Weir was elected secretary. After hearing an able lecture from Captain Clegg, Mr. George W. Bowell offered the following resolution: Resolved, That as we are citizens of Clark county, Ind., we most respectfully ask the editors of the Cincinnati Weekly Times to furnish Captain Matthew Clegg with the name of his informant of the article published in said paper of the 23d of November, 1871, implicating Clegg in the Park murder; which was unanimously adopted. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be sent to the editors of the Times, Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, and published in the Record. W. C. Coombs, Chairman; W. Weir, Secretary."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSURANCE WORTH HAVING.—It will be seen, by the annexed card, that the "Old" Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., notwithstanding she is paying her losses by the great Chicago fire at the rate of $25,000 to $50,000 per day, is able to find both the time and ability to adjust and pay promptly all losses sustained in regular course of business at her numerous agencies. An institution like this, that for sixty-one years has passed safely all the great fiery disasters that have occurred, and that now meets successfully the shock of the greatest calamity of the kind the world has ever seen, is an honor to any land, and lucky is the man who is protected by her policies. We understand the premium receipts of this staunch institution have been at the rate of $400,000 per month since the great fire. Good evidence this of the estimate the public places on reliable insurance.

A CARD.

EDINBURG, IND., Dec. 7, 1871.—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has promptly and honorably adjusted and paid in full, by sight check, our loss of $5,000 by the fire which destroyed our flouring-mill on the 25th of November, and is commended to all who want real indemnity in the hour of calamity. I. M. & W. H. THOMPSON.

The "Hartford" is represented in this city by Messrs. Kelley & Goodwin, No. 61 Spring street.

Cider by the gallon at Jackson's.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Half Million Subscription to the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad.

The following letter was read in the lower board of the General Council last night, and appropriately referred:

To the Honorable the General Council of the City of Louisville:

The undersigned, in behalf of the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad, begs your honorable bodies to pass an ordinance, submitting to a vote of the people a subscription to the capital stock of said road of five hundred thousand dollars, under the conditions hereafter indicated. It is the intent of this corporation to commence immediate operations, having for their object the completion of a section of the road to Harrodsburgh, and thence to Danville and Lancaster, if the people of Boyle and Garrard respond favorably to the application for a proper subscription.

We shall leave to the future the extension of the road elsewhere, and shall employ the funds derived from county subscription scrupulously to the actual work to be done in those counties.

Looking to this as a matter of interest to the city of Louisville, your honorable bodies will see that several rich counties, whose trade in great part now goes to Cincinnati and elsewhere, will be opened up to a close commerce with our merchants, increasing each year the wealth of both, and reciprocally enhancing the prosperity and material development of each locality.

It is extremely doubtful whether the long lines of railway which devote their attention so greatly to through freights, and discriminate necessarily against local consumers, are of such advantage either to the terminal cities or the communities along its line, as are the short roads, which are built to bring the produce of the country into a specific depot.

Clearly Louisville would have her commerce greatly increased by such short roads, and would have an advantage over rival cities. In another view this road would tend to build up our home manufactories, for the directory intend to give the preference in all cases to Louisville merchants and mechanics, upon equal prices, in the construction of this road as far as practicable, thus disbursing the large sums intrusted to them in our midst, and developing our home interests. A subscription from Louisville will probably insure the spending of nearly double the amount among our own citizens, and thus would promote the general welfare.

It is no mere experiment which the undersigned has undertaken. He has been advised in its details by the greatest engineer of Europe, J. Scott Russell, and is prepared to build a road complete, on what is termed the "small scale principle," but with the same gauge as our other roads, at an estimated total expense of $15,000 per mile. And this road can be worked at a speed of twenty miles per hour with perfect safety, and with a capacity sufficient for all the wants of the people along the line.

This directory is prepared now and at all times to make liberal arrangements (as are customary) with the C. and O. R. R., for using the line to Taylorsville as a joint steam over which the trains of both roads could pass.

The directors propose to build a line to Harrodsburg, a distance of 64 miles (by the surveys of the late Col. Patten, engineer of the road), and estimate the cash cost at $960,000, and an additional sum of $150,000 for bridges.

To procure these amounts they rely upon the subscriptions already voted of—

Mercer	$300,000
Spencer	250,000
and a vote will be asked from the—	
Jefferson county precincts of	100,000
Nelson " "	100,000
Washington " "	50,000
Anderson " "	100,000
	$900,000

These county bonds are estimated to net at least 80c in the dollar, which would give $720,000, and with the city's subscription would produce a total of $1,220,000, as against the total estimate of construction $1,110,000. For necessary stations, shops, depots, &c., it will be very easy to raise the required amounts upon mortgage bonds—without regard to the liberal private subscriptions promised.

Louisville has been wrongfully charged with an attempt to prevent the interior of the State from having proper railroad facilities, because they might be injurious to her interests. The construction of this road would go far toward the removal of those unfounded prejudices which now exist, and it would provide for many of the contingencies, which the future may develope. This road would not only intersect the Cumberland and Ohio, but also the contemplated route from Lexington to Elizabethtown, and could be pushed southward to intersect the extensions of the Kentucky Central, and also of the Knoxville branch of the L. and N., thus giving great facilities to our own people and those of the central counties of the State, and furnishing the latter a northern and southern outlet. If we do it, Louisville by such action is made their benefactor, entitled to all the reciprocal advantages, which they can at any future time have the power to extend to us. The surveys of this route have been made by a thoroughly competent engineer, and the directory only wait for a reasonable show of success to commence immediate operations. The basis of their proposal is to expend the money voted in the counties where each subscription is made. And of the Louisville subscription it is only asked that $150,000 may be expended the first year on the line through Jefferson county, and the remainder to be used in the ironing and equipment of the road, when the grading shall be completed to Taylorsville. The subscription is a very small one in comparison to the great benefits which Louisville may receive therefrom, and it would in truth be operated in the interests of the city, commensurate with a proper regard to those of the other stockholders.

Very respectfully,
BLANTON DUNCAN, President.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11, 1871.

AN ORDINANCE

authorizing a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars to the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad Company:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Mayor be, and be is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name and for and in behalf of the City of Louisville, for ten thousand shares, of fifty dollars each, of the capital stock of the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad Company, to be paid for with the bonds of said city of Louisville, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, at par value, bearing 8 per cent. per annum interest, having thirty years from date of issue to run, and principal and semi-annual interest payable in the city of Louisville; and for payment of the said bonds and interest the property of the said city is hereby pledged.

SEC. 2. The issue of the said bonds in payment of the subscription aforesaid, when authorized to be made, shall be done under the following conditions: That they shall not be delivered until said railroad company shall have obtained *bona fide* subscriptions to the amount of $800,000 for the construction of the road to Harrodsburgh or Danville, which shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the president and secretary of said company.

SEC. 3. The proceeds of said bonds shall be expended only in the construction of a railroad having its western terminus in the city of Louisville, and to be located and constructed on the most feasible and practicable route by way of Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said subscription shall be used and expended on the first twenty miles of said road, beginning at Louisville, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be issued to the said company, in final payment of said subscription, when the grading and masonry of the proposed road shall be finished to Taylorsville.

SEC. 4. At no time and under no condition shall there be any difference or discrimination in the charges or rates per mile for carrying passengers or freight over any part of the said road, or any of the extensions or branches of same, or over any road which may be operated in connection therewith by said company.

SEC. 5. The principal office and machine shops of the said company shall be located in the city of Louisville, and the gauge of the said road shall be and remain the same as the other Southern railroads.

SEC. 6. The bonds shall be issued for the amount of $150,000, without interest, at the time of placing work under contract in Jefferson county.

SEC. 7. To pay the interest upon said bonds, semi-annually, and the principal, as they shall mature, an ad-valorem tax of —— cents on each hundred dollars' worth of property subject to State taxation shall be levied annually and be collected as other city taxes, and be appropriated to the payment of interest and principal of the bonds aforesaid, the sinking fund to be charged with the payment thereof.

SEC. 8. If the tax of — cents should yield more than may be required to pay the interest and to provide for the payment of the principal, the General Council shall have power to reduce said tax in any year.

SEC. 9. In the event of dividends being declared in any year upon the ten thousand shares of stock paid for by said bonds, the said dividend shall be used in payment of interest, and the General Council shall have power to reduce the tax levied, and to suspend the collection of the tax, if the dividends are sufficient to pay the entire interest. Any surplus after paying interest may be used by the sinking fund for purchase of bonds at par or less, or invested in some safe and profitable manner easy of being realized, when needed.

SEC. 11. The provisions of this ordinance shall be complied with within five years from the date of its approval, or else to be null and void.

SEC. 10. The receipts for taxes, to amount of $50 and upward, prior to the first cash dividends of the said railroad, shall be exchanged for certificates, issued to the holder thereof, setting forth the number of shares of stock to which the holder may be entitled. Receipts shall also be given for fractional parts of shares, negotiable by indorsement, and may be added to other like fractions to make full shares.

SEC. 12. This ordinance shall only take effect after the qualified voters of the city of Louisville shall have voted in its favor, as prescribed by section 68 of the city charter, at an election to be held at the usual voting-places, in said city, on the — day of — 1872, and it is hereby made the duty of the Mayor to cause said election to be held by the proper officers, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon the adoption of this ordinance, and to advertise the same in the various daily papers of the city not less than ten days prior to the day appointed for holding the said election.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

The Bill and Substitute which are now Pending Before the Kentucky Senate.

The following is a copy of Mr. Johnson's bill, together with Mr. Pritchard's substitute for the same, admitting negro testimony, which was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday, and is now pending. We will publish Mr. Waide's bill, which was introduced in the House Wednesday, as soon as a copy is received:

BILL NUMBER TWENTY-SIX.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bill, which was ordered to be printed, and made special order for Wednesday, 10th of January, 1872, viz.:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS OF EVIDENCE IN THIS COMMONWEALTH.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That no person shall be held incompetent to testify in any civil action or proceeding, or in any criminal or penal prosecution, in any court in this Commonwealth, on account of race or color.

SEC. 2. That all laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from its passage.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Prichard offered the following as a substitute for Senate bill No. 26, which was ordered to be printed, viz.: An Act to amend chapter 107 of the revised statutes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, No person shall be disqualified as a witness, in any civil action or special proceeding, by reason of his interest in the event of the same as a party or otherwise: but such interest may be shown for the purpose of affecting his credibility.

SEC. 2. Nothing in the preceding section contained shall, in any manner, affect the laws now existing relating to the settlement of estates of deceased persons, infants, idiots or lunatics, or the attestation of the execution of wills, or of conveyances of real estate, or of any other instrument required by the law to be attested.

SEC. 3. Neither husband nor wife shall be competent for or against each other, or concerning any communication made one to the other during marriage, whether called while that relation subsisted or afterwards: Provided, however, That in actions where the wife, were she a *feme sole*, would be plaintiff or defendant, the wife may testify, or her husband may testify, but both shall not be permitted to testify.

SEC. 4. No party shall be allowed to testify, by virtue of section 1, in any action or special proceeding where the adverse party is deaf and dumb, or is the guardian or trustee or a child or children of a deceased person, or is the committee of an idiot or lunatic, or is the executor or administrator of a deceased person, or is the party claiming as heir or devisee of a deceased person, except in the following cases, viz:

1. In actions or special proceedings with the executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee of infants, heir or devisee, as above specified, a party may testify to facts which occurred after the death of the decedent or parent.

2. In actions or special proceedings upon contracts made by deceased persons through agents, and in which the agent shall testify, a party may testify to all that transpired between him and the agent in relation to such contract and the making thereof, and in relation to any conversations and transactions between himself and such agent testified to by the agent.

3. In actions or special proceedings of either of the classes above specified, in which an adverse party, or any other person having a direct interest in the matter in controversy, shall be called as a witness, and testify to transactions or conversations with a party to such action, such party shall also be permitted to testify as to such specific transactions and conversations.

4. In actions or special proceedings of either of the classes above specified, in which one party calls a witness, other than an agent or person intrusted, to prove conversations or admissions of the opposite party, occurring before the death of said deceased person, but in his absence, the opposite party may testify as to the same conversations or admissions.

5. In actions or special proceedings of either of the classes above specified, in which the claim or defense is founded on book account, a party may testify as to the correctness of the original entries, if made by himself, or that they were made by a deceased person, or by a disinterested person non-resident of the State at the time of trial; and on such authentication of the account-book and entries, said book and entries shall be admissable as evidence in the case.

6. If the deposition of a party who has died during the pendency of the suit shall be given in evidence on the trial of such cause, the opposite party may testify as to all matters contained in said deposition, and not excluded by irrelevancy or inadmissibility. In all actions or special proceedings by or against a surviving partner or partners, or a surviving joint contractor or contractors, no adverse party to the suit shall be a competent witness to testify to transactions or declarations or admissions made by the deceased in the absence of his surviving partner or joint contractor.

SEC. 5. If a person offer himself as a witness, that shall be deemed a consent to the examination of his attorney on the same subject, within the meaning of subdivision 5, section 670, of the Civil Code.

SEC. 6. No person who would, if a party, be incompetent to testify under the provisions of section 4 of this act, shall become competent by reason of the assignment of his claim.

SEC. 7. No one shall be incompetent as a witness because of his or her race or color.

SEC. 8. The defendant, in any criminal or penal proceeding, may offer himself as a witness in his own behalf; but his failure so to do shall not be held as any evidence of guilt, nor used as a fact, to be considered by the court or jury in rendering a judgment or making up a verdict.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in effect from its passage; but sections one to six, inclusive, shall not apply to actions or special proceedings instituted before its passage.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, Night.—Freezing again. Monongahela three feet one inch and falling.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Dec. 14, 1871.—River falling, with about forty inches in the channel. No boats have passed except local packets. It is turning colder to-night and is freezing. Weather clear.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14, Noon.—River falling. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14, Night.—River five feet and about stationary. Departed: Mittie Hegler, Kanawha. All the long boats but one have been released from the up-river trade, and sternwheelers taking their places on account of low water. Clear and colder.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 14, Night.—Weather clear and cold; mercury 32. River falling. Port list—Up: Bee and barges, 7 P. M.; Dick Johnson, 10; Sam J. Hall, 3 A. M.; Quickstep, 7; Fayette, 9. Down: Mary Ament, 8; Bowling Green, 4; Tarascon, 5 A. M. All with fair trips. Business active. It is freezing hard to-night.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14, Night.—River falling, with 17 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold.

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 14, Noon.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 A. M.; James Howard, New Orleans, 5; Colorado, Powers' Island, 8; Arkansas, Dog-tooth, 8; Sabine, Louisville, 10. Departed—Lady Lee, New Orleans, 11 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 7 A. M.; Sabine, New Orleans, 10. The Dexter is over the bar at Dogtooth and expected here to-day. Weather clear and colder.

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 14, Night.—Arrived: Ada Hellman, Evansville, 2 P. M. Departed: Ada Hellman, Memphis, 4 P. M. River risen one inch. Clear and cold. Thermometer 28.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14, Night.—Cloudy and cold. River stationary. Departed—Andes and Alaska, New Orleans; Bismarck, Cairo; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river. Alaska aground at Beeves' Bar. Belle Lee ran through herself below Helena, and is coming up on one wheel.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 14, Night.—Down—John F. Tolle, 12; Edinburgh, 1 last night. Boats down to-day—Clarksville, 4 A. M.; Up—Mollie Ebert, 4 A. M.; Gov. Allen, 9 A. M. Weather cool and clear. River falling.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 14, Night.—Light snow this evening. River on stand. Arrived: Tidal Wave, from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14, Night.—Arrived—Nick Longworth, Louisville. Departed—Seminole, White river; Oceanus, St. Louis.

Express Robbers Captured.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—A private dispatch from Allen Pinkerton states that, after a severe fight, two of the men, who robbed the express-car on the Mobile and Ohio railroad some two months since, were captured on Monday, near Verona, Mo., by detectives, aided by citizens. During the past two months, the Southern Express Company has had a large number of detectives on the track of these men. One escaped, but is doubtless captured ere this.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Provisions are firm. Bulk meats, shoulders 5c; sides 5¾c; clear sides 5⅞c. Hogs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $4 20@4 50; receipts 4,348 head.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Flour, the market is quiet; superfine $6 75; double extra $7 37½@7 50; low triple extra $7 62½@7 75. Corn, Oats and Bran markets are bare. Mess pork is dull and held at $15. All other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange 118½; sight drafts ⅛@¼ discount. Gold 109⅜.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—Cattle, receipts 980 head, making the supply 5,525 head, or 325 cars against 317 cars last week; the market rules dull and flat; the late arrivals were shipped East in first hands; sales of 74 head of Texan steers, 1,210 lbs, at $4 50; 74 head of Missouri, 990 to 1,120 lbs, at $4 25@5; 32 head of Ohio, 1,233 to 1,272 lbs, at $5 10@5 25; 30 head of Illinois, 1,435 lbs, at $5 62½. Sheep, receipts 2,800 head, mostly Western, which class is dull and drooping; Canadas are active and prices firm; sales of 391 head of Ohio sheep, 84 to 88 lbs, at $4 70@5 10; 184 head of Indiana, 93 lbs, at $5 12½; 207 head of Christmas sheep, 102 lbs, at $5; 184 head of Canada lambs, 87 lbs, at $6 75@6 87½. Hogs, receipts 6,200 head; the market rules fairly active at a decline of 10@15c; sales of 5,000 head at $4 40@4 50 for medium to good and $4 60 for selected.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Cattle, holiday beeves are coming forward somewhat freely and sell at 13@14c. The arrivals of cattle to-day were 1,890 head. They are not all selling. The weather is good but the market is bad, and prices have declined nearly ¼c from Monday. The dead meat markets of all kinds are glutted, with a very dull trade, poultry being abundant and very cheap. Six cars of extra Kentucky cattle, 10 and 16 cwt, sold at 12@13¼c; a few selected, 12 cwt, at 14c; 3 cars of Texans, 7½ cwt, 9c; 55 lbs 9 cwt; some 5¾ cwt Cherokee at 8¼c; 4 cars of 6½ cwt Indiana at 9¼c, 56 lbs to 9 cwt; 3 cars of 7 cwt Illinois at $10. Many droves are expected to-morrow. Sheep, receipts 4,500 head, with a good market; thin lots sell at 5¼c; a car of 89 lbs Ohio at 5¾c; a car of 90 lbs at 6c; a car of 130 lbs Canada at 8¼c; some very fine holiday stock are arriving. Hogs, receipts 11,000 head; the market is steady at 4½@5¼c for live; 5¾@6c are the extremes for city dressed and 5¾@6c for Western dressed; sales of 4 cars of live Ohio, 205 lbs, at 5c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Cattle, the market is dull; very best on sale $5 50@6 50; first quality $5@5 50; medium $4; inferior $3@3 50; receipts 1,561 head; sales 1,296 head. Hogs are very scarce; the pens are almost empty; we quote at 6@6¾c; good lots would command the outside price; receipts 5,850 head. Sheep, good are scarce and in demand; common are inactive; fair to good 4½@5¼c; good to extra 5½@6¼c; receipts 1,691 head.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Cotton, the market is firm; good ordinary 18½@19c; low middling 19¼@19⅝c; middling 19¾@19⅞c; sales of 7,500 bales; receipts 10,334 bales; exports to Bremen 1,150 bales and to New York 976 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 19½c; net receipts 1,903 bales; exports coastwise 30 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 24,322 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 14.—Cotton, the market is quiet but firm; middling 19½c; net receipts 1,865 bales; exports coastwise 78 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 43,494 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Cotton, the market is irregular and unsettled; buyers and sellers are apart in their views and the tendency is upward; prices are higher; middling 19⅛@19¼c; net receipts 4,579 bales; exports to Amsterdam 2,450 bales and coastwise 565 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 74,392 bales.

MAGILL BROTHERS,
No. 161 Fourth Street,
Received yesterday an immense stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS, consisting in part of elegant French Bronzes mounted on marble, Berlin Bronze in great variety of designs. We ask the special attention of our patrons to the above goods, also to an assortment of elegant Majolica Ware and genuine Russia Leather Goods. The above goods are imported for the holiday trade, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of our patrons to them, feeling satisfied that they are of the finest quality and most elegant designs of any goods to be had in this country. Persons wishing to purchase Silver-plated Ware can find in our stock a complete assortment at reduced prices during the holiday trade. A full line of Toy Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, and Cologne Sets; also a large stock of Bohemian Vases, Cologne Sets, Parian Statuary, Vases, etc.; Walnut Brackets, Wall Pockets, Match Boxes, Towel Racks, etc.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GO TO
KLAUBER'S GALLERY,
Corner Third and Jefferson streets.
Full supply of Nice Photograph Frames on hand.
de2 dim 1stp

BARGAINS! BARGAINS
AT THE
Parlor Furniture Manufactory
On north side Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 231.
Having made preparations for a large trade this fall, I have on hand an immense stock of fine and ordinary Parlor Suits, of which I want to dispose of 100 to 150 Suits this month in order to make room and give employment to my workmen through the winter. Those who want to furnish their parlors now have a chance to purchase at New York prices and save expense of freight and packing and get the goods delivered in good order.
Very respectfully,
JOHN FENSTER, Proprietor.
oc22 SuW&FtJa1

1871. Holiday Trade. 1871.
WALTON & BROTHERS,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
French and English China,
IRONSTONE CHINA, and COMMON EARTHENWARE,
Bohemian and American Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery; House, Hotel, and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,
136 Main street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
We will offer our immense stock at greatly reduced prices for thirty days, in order to make room for our spring stock, now being shipped from Europe, thus offering a rare opportunity to those who wish to replenish their table-ware, and especially to those beginning housekeeping. Our stock is now larger and better assorted than ever before, comprising everything to be found in a first-class China and House-furnishing establishment. In our stock may be found a very large assortment of
Rich and Elegant French China; Decorated Gold-band and Plain White Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian and American Glassware in endless variety; Table and Pocket Cutlery, all grades;
Everything pertaining to the complete outfit of the table in
Rich Silver-plated Ware, Table Mats, Fire-Sets, Plate-Warmers, Coal-Vases, Coal-Buckets, Tea Trays and Walters, Japanned Toilet Sets, etc., etc.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
We invite the attention of merchants, housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and steamboat owners to an examination of our stock before making their purchases, assuring them that we will offer rare inducements to buy of us.
de3 SuTu&F1m WALTON & BROTHERS.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1871.

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THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.....$12 00
Six months.....6 00
Three months.....3 00
One month.....1 00

To city subscribers, per week, 20 cents, payable to the carrier, or 25 cents per week, paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.....$3 00
Six months, by mail.....1 50
Single copy, at the office.....5 cents

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered in city paper-carrier's hands, $16 a year, paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 20 cents; seven times a week, 25 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$2 00
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Single copy, to 10 persons, each.....1 50
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....1 25
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....1 00

An extra copy is allowed to the getter-up of every club of ten at 10 cents each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, when other means cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be received for its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Dr. J. M. Mills, of Frankfort, has returned to his home from Hopkinsville, Arkansas.

Sixty-seven thousand five hundred leaf-tobacco hogsheads sent from Bowling Green during five months past.

Eld. John James, of Columbia, while attending to some duties about his stable last Monday evening, was attacked and trampled down by a vicious horse, and sustained some severe bruises, but no serious injuries.

The Columbia Spectator says: "Miss Mary E. Cooper, daughter of T. J. Cooper, of Russell county, has been suffering intensely, for months past, with a frightfully diseased foot and limb, and so deeply seated had the disease become that Dr. Owens, of this place, was called to attend the sufferer, and he at once decided upon amputation, which he performed with his usual skill and celerity. The doctor has since visited his patient and informs us that her early recovery is looked for."

There is a law upon the statute book of Kentucky prohibiting the sale of any intoxicating liquor in the corporate limits, unless the purchaser has a written prescription from a physician. Nevertheless hardly a day passes that drunken men are not seen upon the streets. The Times says: "It is evident that liquor is sold somewhere in town. We have a better opinion of the proprietors of dram-shops than to think that they would give a man a prescription which will enable him to violate the spirit if not the letter of the law."

The Frankfort Yeoman says: "Three miles west of Frankfort, on the railroad, immediately on the south side of the track, there are several little critters in the ground through which vapor, or steam, has been rising ever since the late cold weather set in. Immediately over these holes in the ground, every morning the vapor is frozen on the bushes, and hangs in white icicles that make quite a display. The vapor steams up gently, but most when the weather is coldest. Is this a young geyser in our midst? Or is it the forerunner of the revival of some long extinct volcano?"

The Glasgow Times has the following: "Last Tuesday, a negro boy, named Wilson, was arraigned before Judge Thomas for disturbing religious worship at one of the African churches in Glasgow. The testimony in his case appears from the evidence that there are two doors to this church, and that the male worshipers had established a rule requiring the male portion of the audience to make their exit by one door and the females by the other. Friendship started out at the women's door, but was stopped by the ebony porter and was forced to take his leave by way of the other. This he refused to do, and threatened to make an incision in the body of the custodian of the door after hanging the evidence. The Judge decided that he had disturbed to the amount of ten dollars and costs.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The agent of the Societe Internationale is in Savannah organizing a branch.

It is expected that Mrs. Abrahani Lincoln will visit Jacksonville the present winter.

The Holly Springs North Mississippian treats Grant's Presidential boom with scorn.

Dawson, Georgia, is wrestling with the whooping cough, and Rome is down with the measles.

Major W. S. Knox, for many years an editor of Selma, Alabama, died on the night of the 6th inst., at Carlowville, Dallas county.

The report of the Grand Master, made to the Grand Lodge of Alabama, lately in session at Montgomery, represents a flourishing condition of Masonry in the State.

Mr. Joseph Baya, a Jacksonville, Fla., merchant, the stamp of a gun-barrel to-day, and very soon thereafter was carried home in an unconscious state. He has since recovered.

Mr. C. Todd was killed in Montgomery, Ala., on Saturday, by a young mule. While attempting to trim the mane of the animal he was pawed to the ground, and so severely injured that he died in a few minutes.

A Jacksonville, Fla., pellet has astonished the natives by producing an egg six inches and a quarter in circumference and over seven inches in length. This challenges the world. The lay of the Last Minstrel wasn't equal to her's.

An Atlanta lover bought his rival off with twenty dollars, and is now happy in the possession of the object of his adoration. The man who received the money thinks he got nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents the best of the bargain.

An attempt was made on Saturday last to break out of the jail at Paris, Tenn., by the prisoners, but one of them gave the alarm and the escape prevented. The prisoners have been put in irons until needed repairs can be made in the prison building.

The Chattanooga Times says: "The recent action of our Board of Trade, and the assembling of the Kentucky Legislature, has aroused a feeling among our citizens unanimously as to the probable fate of the charter asked by the city of Cincinnati to construct a railroad through the State of Kentucky."

The Gainesville (Fla.) Era says: "There are a few of our citizens still absent. They may now return without fear of the late fatal fever. It has disappeared as silently and mysteriously as it came upon us. The several Boards we have had, no doubt, dispersed its contagion now that we have had a good freeze, and we have no reason to apprehend its appearance again."

A gentleman was in Atlanta, Ga., last Sunday, who amused some persons by declaring that Booth was not the person who was killed in the spring of '65, generally supposed to have been Booth. As a Confederate soldier making no such disclosure at the time, he certainly never let it be spoke, and that some day the people of this country will be astonished. His name was given, but went so far as to say he knew where Booth was at present. Unlike most stood about him and listened to what he said.

The Madison (Ga.) Appeal and Advertiser of the 8th says: "We are sorry to learn that Mr. Robert Harden, a young man from Atlanta, while hunting in Greene county, accidentally shot his arm so severely a few days ago that amputation will be necessary. Drs. Bell and Hollingsworth, of this city, and Dr. Wm. F. Harden, of Atlanta, have gone out to see him today. We will make a more full statement of when the amputation will most probably be performed."

The Farmville (Ga.) Commonwealth has been informed by a prominent farmer of Cumberland county that he has just received a letter from the great naturalist and philosopher, Horace Greeley, inquiring where he can buy fifteen or twenty bushels of Spanish peanuts, as he wishes to experiment in a small way in tobacco culture. It will make a big thing for him if he has recently purchased a tract of land in Buckingham county, and wonders if he intends to make that fact a tobacco experiment.

This is the description of a terrible infant, which is said to be in Fentress county, Tennessee: "The prodigy is only 3 years old, and weighs 75 pounds; is 5 feet 10 inches high; beard as a 30-year older; his feet are 8 inches long, though small for one of his build—of course, he is fond of the society of the girls, but the boys he detests. His voice is coarse and his fits of passion are terrific. He expects to marry next year and go to Congress the year after, with the Presidency in the near perspective."

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel of Sunday says: "The passenger train on the Georgia road reached Saw Dust yesterday afternoon, at white man deliberately discharged his shot-gun twice into the cars. Some of the shot struck the conductor in the wrist, and rushed briskly against the sides of the passenger coach. Fortunately, however, no serious injury was inflicted on any of the passengers, and the conductor was only slightly struck. But this was no fault of the desperado who fired the shots, as he evidently intended mischief."

William Butts, Esq., a well-known Virginia gentleman, died at his residence, near Hillsborough, on Friday morning, December 1, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Butts was born in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. He was a Lieutenant in Capt. Bell Bennett's company, that marched from that place to Baltimore during the last war with England, and participated in the military operations in defense of that city. After the term of enlistment expired, he joined the artillery company of Capt. Rice Wilson, of Martinsburg, and went with that officer to Norfolk, where he assisted in the defense of Craney Island, against the British. For his gallant conduct, and soldierly bearing during the war, he was, at its close, designated as one of the volunteer officers to be retained in the regular service, but declined the position and honor, and settled in Hillsborough, where he had resided ever since. His fine qualities of head and heart endeared him to a wide circle of friends who, admirably sustain his death, in his intercourse whether as a friend and neighbor or in the business transactions of life, he was ever the same generous, amiable and noble man."

In the celebrated Tichborne case, now on trial in London, the money of both parties has been exhausted, and the lawyers for the defense and the plaintiff are now only fighting for honor. As the case looks now, the alleged impostor will turn out the true baronet, or, at least, be declared as such by the courts.

The newspapers in some portions of the State occasionally publish accounts of public whippings, this method of punishment being lawful under some old statute which ought to have been repealed long ago. It is high time that these brutish and disgraceful exhibitions should cease. That they have been permitted so long ought to be regretted by every intelligent citizen of Kentucky.

A Rio Janeiro letter to the New York Tribune shows that the embers of the old Paraguayan war are still alive. A fight has taken place between the allies and a band of disaffectants, probably a remnant of the army of LOPEZ, with most sanguinary results. The horrible details of the bloody contest just closed may be repeated, and if so, the next war must be a war of extermination to the one party or the other.

In answer to several inquiries we have to say that the COURIER-JOURNAL is an applicant for nothing within the gift of the Legislature nor interested in any of the candidates for office before that body. All we ask of the Legislature is an enlightened, upright and short, that is cheap, session. We are more than content with the patronage of the people at large, who pay us liberally for doing our duty and don't quarrel with us when we talk out in meeting.

At the last meeting of the Alumni of Yale College it was determined to raise an endowment fund of half a mifflion, to be called the Woolsey fund, in grateful appreciation of the long services of the late president. The movement has been a successful one, and it is now probable that the whole amount will be placed at the disposal of the trustees. Yale has never been a rich college, and the receipt of this large amount will do much to extend her sphere of usefulness.

The New York Tribune has been assured by the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company that they will not sell their property, and protest against any intermeddling therewith by the Government. The receipts of the company are eight millions per annum, of which three millions is clear profit. Contrast this with the fact that the Government suffers an annual loss of five millions in its business of thirty millions in postage, and the exhibit is not very favorable, in even a financial point, for its assumption of the telegraphic system.

The temperance question has again been opened in New Hampshire by the nomination of a State ticket by the Prohibitionists. Dr. JOHN BLACKMER, long an enthusiast in the temperance cause, received the gubernatorial nomination, and, as a Radical, will probably draw off many votes from that party. Prohibition has never been a success in the Granite State, and when the law was seemingly most strictly enforced you would see as many drunken men on the streets of Dover or Portsmouth or Concord as in any three cities of equal size in the less moral West. The Prohibitionist party, however, generally shows a very fair front on election days.

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has a fair chance of coming to a deserved degree of grief. He is now before the House Committee of Elections, and the evidence goes to show that, in one case, he gave the certificate of election to the man who got the most votes, but whom the Governor did not believe lawfully elected; and in another, that he gave the required papers to the man who got the least votes, but whom he (the Governor) believed was legally chosen. This taking of the law into his own hands is an old story with this alien Governor, as witness his declaring martial law in Limestone county, and giving special provision of the existing State constitution, and with hardly an assumption of right or reason. He is a bad lot.

The Nilsson Italian Opera Company are still at the Academy, and no announcement has as yet been made of the last night in New York. It has been conjectured that Mr. STRAKOSCH will hardly take the company beyond the Alleghanies. He does not seem to have worn out the first tithe of his welcome in New York, and there is Boston and Philadelphia yet to visit. It may be that the season will not be long enough for a tour through the West. Mr. SOTHERN is playing the last week of his engagement at Niblo's, and we are to have him here in January. BOOTH is making great preparations for the production of Julius Cæsar, and, if it takes well, he will hardly leave New York before spring. We are to have Mr. JEFFERSON here sometime during the season.

The announcement by the Internationale Society of New York, that its interrupted parade will be consummated next Sunday, has placed the police authorities in a quandary. The prompt discharge of the arrested workmen has been a tacit recognition by the law of the illegality of their arrest and of their right to parade. Whether Superintendent KELSO, with Gov. HOFFMAN to back him, will prohibit or oppose the procession remains to be seen. We publish in our dispatches this morning the fact that Mayor HALL has declared for non-interference and has advised the Delegates of this fact. The statement is made in the New York papers that the parade was prohibited in the first instance at the request of the French Consul, acting under advices from the home government.

The Senatorial contest at Frankfort is attracting general attention throughout the country. BECK and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who are perhaps more extensively known than others, receive the most elaborate attentions. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the leading Republican journal in New England, says:

The fight over the Kentucky Senatorship is becoming livelier from day today. GARRETT DAVIS wants to lag superfluous a few years longer, and really seems to stand a fair chance, among the multitude of applicants for the succession, of getting there. If he does, the Senate will be without him, we do not like to think. JOHNSON, ex-Rebel secretary, or LINDSAY, or SUTTLE, or NORVIN GREEN can fill his place. Mr. BECK would do a little better, and his transfer to the other end of the capitol would be a great relief to Gen. BUTLER, in whose side he has long been a very aggravating thorn. But if we must lose the good and eloquent GARRETT, the Kentuckian of all others most worthy to receive his failing mantle is HUMPHREY MARSHALL. We are glad to see that the friends of this great statesman are actively at work, and that the COURIER-JOURNAL—which used to gibe him so mercilessly in poor PRESTICE's time—indorses him as having "brains enough to make half-a-dozen ordinary Senators." Hurrah! Humphrey is the man by all means. Certainly no other candidate would add so much strength in the Democratic ranks. The Radical OLIVER, Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, would find in him a worthy ROLAND.

It will be remembered by our readers that in the month of August last a mob, with a slight sprinkle of KuKlux, took a man by the name of NEVILLE, charged with the murder of a lady in Metcalfe county, and hung him. At the present term of the court, after a lengthy and pointed charge from Judge ALEXANDER, the grand jury of Metcalfe county indicted such of the mob as could be identified by the witnesses, and now these violators of the law themselves stand charged with the crime of murder. This is a great triumph for law and order. Nothing has transpired in that portion of the State for many years that will do more to put down such lawlessness than this action of the grand jury. Too much praise can not be awarded to them for their noble firmness in this respect. We are glad to know, too, that their action is approved and applauded by the good men of the whole community. Much of this is due to the indefatigable efforts and unwavering firmness of the efficient Commonwealth's Attorney, A. M. ADAIR, Esq.

We have read with interest the life of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN by his daughter, MRS. COLEMAN, and we hail it as a most valuable acquisition to the library of every Kentucky gentleman. Great and good men constitute the priceless jewels of a State, and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN was emphatically one of these. Few men were so honored and beloved by Kentucky as Mr. CRITTENDEN, and his daughter is entitled to the thanks of the country for perpetuating with her affectionate pen the acts and ideas of his life. Every man who is at all acquainted with the politics and history of the State must read this work with the greatest interest. It will give him an inside view of our distinguished men here which he can get nowhere else. The book is full of letters from eminent men, and as we read them our acquaintance becomes more familiar with such as CLAY, WEBSTER, BUCHANAN, General SCOTT, President TAYLOR, RIVES, ARCHER, LETCHER, MOREHEAD, BLAIR, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

The total eclipse of the sun which was visible on the other side of the globe last Tuesday was amply provided for by the scientists. An expedition was sent from England with the co-operation of Government, under the direction of Mr. NORMAN LOCKYER, and most instructive results are expected from their observations. The particular direction of these observations will be to obtain details of the immense projections of flames, reaching out beyond the moon's shadow to a distance of fifty to a hundred thousand miles, and which occupied the attention of scientific men in our own eclipse of '68. The question often occurs as to what good all this tends. The question has been often asked before as to scientific investigations, and has as often been answered by practical results. It is said that, in this instance, an exact knowledge of the nature of these projections will enable scientists to predict the changing seasons on the earth, and in different parts of the earth, from year to year, so as to enable nations and communities to provide for seasons of plenty and seasons of drought and famine. It is to be hoped, then, that the result of these observations may be satisfactory.

The Bar Meeting.

Louisville is honored to-day by the presence of as able and influential a body of citizens as were ever gathered in the State. The Kentucky bar may not at this moment present so many distinguished names as it has done in former times, when every successful lawyer was a successful politician, but it may be doubted whether at any previous date it embraced more solid power and learning.

The day of legal fire-works has passed away. Brilliant oratory is no longer the element it used to be. Law has crystallized into a dry, abstruse science, in the development of which higher gifts than those of speech are tasked to their uttermost. The great lawyer is not now the showy advocate, but the logician, the thinker, the man of business.

Hence it is that so few "young men," that is, men under the age of thirty, have made any considerable headway. The very period of young manhood has been advanced so as to include all who are under the age of forty or forty-five. Years of labor, maturity in study and knowledge of the world are required to fit a lawyer for the huge realities of his profession. The most eminent advocate at the American bar is an old man and a learned man, who was unknown outside of Pennsylvania twelve or fifteen years ago. Ten years back, HENRY STANBURY, who is certainly recognized as a model lawyer all over the country, was scarcely heard of except in Ohio.

Law and politics, too, have grown less and less intimate. Formerly they were as man and wife. They now pursue different paths, are separate and independent, recognized by the public as distinct professions. For more than a hundred years there has been a tradition in the House of Commons that it is impossible to make a legislator out of a lawyer. We all remember BURK's rebuke of ERSKINE. In our own country, likewise, it begins to be seen that a statesman has no time to be a lawyer nor a lawyer any time to be a statesman. Usefulness and success require the abandonment of the one or other calling. Undoubtedly a certain knowledge of law, and close application to the principles which underlie the law, are essential to the education of the aspiring public man. But this is all. Governmental affairs have become so complicated that they demand an undivided attention, and the old practice of going to Congress in the winter and following the circuit in the vacation will not answer the wants of the people or serve the ambition of the politician.

Hence, of the lawyers about to assemble in Louisville, there is a less proportion of politicians than might have been found in a similar gathering ten or a dozen years ago. The purpose of the meeting is strictly legal. The need of certain law reforms has been felt throughout Kentucky ever since the resumption of civil business, and the convention will address itself to these strictly, and with a full mind. That it will produce good fruit, we have nodoubt. That its discussions will be enlightened, is equally sure. We have made arrangements, therefore, to report its proceedings *verbatim*, having secured a skillful and adequate corps of short-hand reporters. Socially, the occasion is an event. Our citizens feel themselves highly honored by the presence of so much intellect and personal worth, and extend the convention, as a body, and its several members, a hearty welcome. We only wish they came oftener and remained longer with us.

"Wait for the Wagon."

The proceedings of Congress confirm the admonitions of patience which the more discreet of Democratic journals have sought to impress upon the rank and file of the party. There may be something in Mr. SCHURZ's declaration that we are at the threshold of a great moral uprising. It may be, indeed, that the American people will demand, and in terms which can not be disputed, an honest administration of their Government. There are precedents which go to show that even a super ation than that enjoyed by General GRANT can, in a few brief months, be blown to atoms; and, seeing the drift of the wind, there is every reason for Democrats to "lie low and keep dark." For the present that much is the wisdom of caution.

The Democratic organization occupies a peculiar, and in many respects an anomalous, position before the country. It is in a minority in point of placement by States, and yet the transfer of a few thousand votes would place it in a majority. As matters are it *appears* to lack the element of success. But it is too strong to disband; and, if it should do so, there is no assurance where its fragments would fall. There are men, and honest men too, who declare unreservedly that they actually *prefer* GRANT to TRUMBULL or CHASE or SUMNER. We may question the sense and taste of these; we may hold them childish and factious. But what can we do? They form a part of the Democratic body politic, which coheres in spite of failure, and can not be safely scattered or counted out.

The defeat of General GRANT is most desirable. But needful as we think it, we should not like to purchase it at the cost of accepting the platform generally sketched by Mr. SUMNER or even Mr. TRUMBULL. Admitting that such a platform would contain many excellent features, it would still embody some ideas that are in every way repulsive to us. Nothing short of complete oblivion as to the war of the sections and the absolute restoration of home rule as distinctly laid down in the Constitution, its amendments included, and its general text and spirit construed by the events of the last ten years, as to preclude secession or nullification by separate States, will satisfy the people of the South. We demand, moreover, as the condition indispensable to any and all concert of action on our part, the full recognition of our equality. We can not abase ourselves. We decline so much as a discussion with any element which sets out on the premise that we were rebels, who are forgiven because we have repented. The very term must be blotted out of the current political vocabulary. That done, we are ready to meet and confer in the most liberal and tolerant spirit; to go as far as the farthest in the direction of perfect union and peace. Otherwise, let the worst come. Otherwise, let the work of revolution and corruption go on. If the people of the North can stand it, we can. We desire reforms; we long for peace; we are eager to advance with modern aims and ideas. But we will not purchase anything short of that reciprocal forgiveness which leaves us free of the ascription of treason. There must be a new compact of the sections in which the North redeems its plighted word and the South accepts the conditions of the war, having already more than paid its monwealth of Kentucky as long as he continues a citizen thereof."

The State constitution prescribes the qualification of voters, and limits that franchise to "free white male citizens." The Federal Constitution has abolished that limitation and admits all "without regard to color."

Which is to be obeyed?

Every Judge of this State is required to take the same oath. The State constitution forbids emancipation in the State, and makes it a felony for a free negro who has once left the State to return. A case comes before such Judge in which a free negro is indicted under the law made in pursuance of this provision of the State constitution. The Federal Constitution forbids the enforcement of such a law, and yet the Judge has sworn to be faithful to Kentucky and to its constitution. Which instrument is he to obey?

Other inconsistencies might be named, but for want of space we shall content ourselves with the celebrated Dixon clause in the bill of rights, which is in these words:

"SEC. 3. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever."

Here is a principle distinctly enunciated in our present constitution, as distinctly so as the right to *habeas corpus*, freedom of conscience, or freedom of the press. How does such a principle sound in the ears of intelligent people, in view of the changes of the last six years? Why, simply absurd. And if you were to ask any State officer, from the Governor down to a constable, when he takes the oath of office—and they all take the same—if he intended to swear to maintain this declaration, so placed among our most sacred rights, he would laugh at you.

There are other provisions in the State constitution which, in view of the changes that have occurred, are equally absurd, and should be obliterated from the fundamental law of the State. To allow them to remain will be to render us ridiculous in the estimate of intelligent men. And we can only get clear of them by a convention.

A convention will enable us to secure the reforms which the legal profession now seeks, and will make them permanent and beyond the caprice of annual Legislatures; and it will also result in many other reforms now so much demanded throughout the State. We, therefore, again suggest the propriety of a resolution calling upon the Legislature to take steps toward the assembling of a convention.

The Office of City Engineer.

There is a common and increasing interest as to the action of the City Council in the selection of a City Engineer to succeed the highly competent and worthy incumbent, General ST. JOHN. Ordinarily persons who fill such important positions do not seek them by becoming candidates and canvassing among those who cast the vote. They are, for the most part, men who have devoted much time and thought, not only in procuring educations pertaining exclusively to that branch of science, but many hours of their more matured manhood to the application of the knowledge thus attained. Engineering is eminently a science, and needs to be understood and worked as such. Nor is it either wrong or unfortunate that it is so. The great works of the world—the railroads, the ships and boats, the mines and factories, the bridges and all highways, the metes and bounds and levels and elevations of towns and cities, as well as the drainage, and the very health of such towns and cities, all look to the Engineer, and emanate from him. Imperfect knowledge, quackery, in this business will not pay. And in this light we regard it as a matter of the gravest importance. Our Council should pass, and from the knowledge we have of the men composing the City Council we feel assured will not, act hastily in this matter. There need be no hurry. Nothing can be lost by delay, if such delay be necessary to procure the proper person.

Great cities should be managed, we think, in this regard, with the same care, the same caution, the same circumspection, that an individual would manage such business for himself, or the directors of a bank or railroad would manage for their stockholders. Each member of the Council is a stockholder in this city, as well as a man, woman and child; each and all have a personal interest. For not only the business and outer beauty of the city, but the comfort and health of all, are involved in this question.

There is another point to be considered. When Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH was solicited to accept the position several years since, he refused to do so for a less compensation than $10,000 a year. The reason assigned by Gen. SMITH for rating his services at such very high figures was that he had been employed in New York city by the street commissioners, and his experience there had satisfied him that it was worth to Louisville or any other city of the same size more than four times that sum per annum to have *an honest and incorruptible man* as City Engineer.

Gen. SMITH's argument was not understood or appreciated at that time, but since the exposure of the frauds and rascalities of SWEENEY, TWEED & Co., to which and other swindling jobs he doubtless had reference, the whole idea is as clear as sunshine.

We can now see how a set of men like TWEED and his associates could easily afford to pay fifty thousand dollars a year to obtain control over our City Engineer, and yet make money by having a corrupt tool in their service.

Take it all in all, we have come to the conclusion that Gen. SMITH was right as to the value of an honest man to fill the office of City Engineer.

A Pretty Speculation.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company offers to buy all the stock in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company that may be offered on or before the 27th day of December, instant, at sixty-five cents on the dollar, payable six, nine and twelve months from the 27th December, with interest from date, at six per cent. per annum.

Bankers and capitalists are quietly buying all the stock they can get, at sixty cents on the dollar, cash, in order to secure the notes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, on the terms offered. These notes, at six, nine and twelve months date, will average, or equal, one payment at nine months. Taking this average payment and calculating the interest on $65, it will be seen what a nice speculation is afforded on an investment of $60, which is all that is paid in cash, by our speculators, on each $100 worth of stock.

The investment will pay as follows:

Note of C. & O. R. R. Co. for.....	$65 00
Interest thereon, averaged at 9 mos.....	2 92½
Total received from company.....	$67 92½

which, for an investment of $60, is equal to $1 46¼ per cent. per month for the nine months, being at the rate of nearly eighteen per cent. per annum.

This is a pretty deep shave on the gilt-edged obligations of a wealthy and powerful corporation, like the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

☞ The Washington Republican says: "President GRANT ought to have given GEORGE WILKES that office which he wanted some months ago." If, some months ago, the Republican had told GEORGE WILKES just what he ought to give President GRANT, it would have been saved the trouble of now telling what President GRANT ought to have given GEORGE WILKES.

☞ Alluding to Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, the Mobile Register says: "The private judgments of many who have heard her sustains the favorable criticisms of the press." It is all very well for the Register to speak highly of Mrs. MOULTON, but there is no reason why she should be praised at the expense of Prof. NOBLE BUTLER.

☞ Mr. J. C. DEFORCE has been arrested in Alabama. He represented himself as a Chicago DEFORCE.

CITY ITEMS.

Newman's Glycerined Camphor Ice, for sore and chapped hands, face and lips, and roughness of the skin, &c. Druggist, Fifth and Walnut.

☞ Salt-rheum cured by using JOHNSTON TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly acquired the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing which gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubeba and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect alterative, and is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

The Testimony of Sandek & Jones, one of the most reliable and experienced firms of Druggists and Pharmaceutists in the City.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

DR. C. H. WITTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that we add our testimony to the increasing popularity of demand for your remedies. We can confidently say that of all the "proprietary medicines" that we have to sell (not excepting the largest-advertised Buchu) there are none that sell as rapidly and give as general satisfaction. In short we have to hear of one complaint as regards their efficiency. We are satisfied that our opportunities for observing the results of the use of your preparations have been of the most varied and general character, and hence we do not feel the least hesitancy in adding our testing to the almost endless list that you have received.

Respectfully,

SANDEK & JONES, Apothecaries,
Second and Green and First and Jefferson.
Price—$1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MAGILL BROS.

Berlin Bronze Goods; Vienna Wooden Goods, and Russia Leather Goods are just the kinds of goods suitable for Christmas presents. de15 d2

Library Tickets at a Discount!

Tripp & Linton, 118 Main street, will sell tickets to-day at *par*. On Monday they have a few they will sell at a discount.

☞ **White and hand French China and the new ware resembling white French China in complete assortment at MAGILL BROS.',**

de15 d2 No. 161 Fourth street.

☞ Upper Blue Lick Water is celebrated as a general preservative of the tone of the stomach and purity of the blood, and as a powerful preventive of fevers and bilious complaints. Supplied as it is now, in the city, the water is equal to that drank at the spring, and should be used in every family. For sale at the drug stores and saloons. R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

de14 d6 Wholesale Agents.

☞ **Twenty-five patterns French and English Toilet Sets received yesterday at MAGILL BROS.',**

de15 d2 **161 Fourth street.**

☞ Newman's Syrup Hoarhound and Elecampane is an effectual and harmless remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.—at the Family Drug Store, Fifth and Walnut, de13 d3t

☞ **Three hundred Toy Tea Sets; 100 Toy Dinner Sets, and seventy-five Toy Toilet Sets just received at MAGILL BROS'.**

de15 d2

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

We are glad to learn that Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, owing to its extraordinary success in connection with the season, it so eminently deserves. As a general alterative and blood-purifier it has no equal. It can be obtained at the drug-stores. nov26 d6t

☞ Newman's Chlorate Potash Lozenges—Fifth and Walnut. de13 d3t

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 200 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be removed. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

Burnett's Kalliston is the best cosmetic.

☞ Newman's Bronchial Tablets—Fifth and Walnut. de13 d3t

MARRIED.

BAIRD—JAMES—At Centenary M. E. Church, New Albany, Ind., December 14, by Rev. H. R. Naylor, Will. LEAR T. BAIRD to JENNIE M. JAMES.

OGLE—GREEBSON—December 13, in the Chestnut-street Methodist Church, by Rev. B. M. Messick, Mr. JOHN OGLE and Miss JENNETTE T. GREEBSON.

BARTLETT—BOGGESS—At Shepherdsville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1871, by Rev. G. H. Hayes, the reverend Judge Phelps, of BARDSTOWN, Ky., to Miss EMMOLA ROGERS, daughter of Dr. BOGGESS, of Louisville, Ky.

FAXON—FINLEY—At St. Mary's Church, Memphis, Tenn., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Quincy, Dec. 13, 1871, GEO. B. FAXON, of Clarksville, Tenn., to Miss SIDNEY L. FINLEY, of Memphis.

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

DIED.

MYER—December 12, 1871, in Jeffersonville, Ind., at 45 minutes ago, Mrs. CATHARINE MYER, widow of the late Major Philip Myer, an old and much respected citizen of Louisville.

BALDWIN—In Trenton, Tenn., Dec. 12, at 7:30 P. M., after a short illness, JAMES W. BALDWIN, second son of Jabez and Frances Baldwin.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

CHRISTMAS! ATTENTION!

Great Clearance Sale.

Until Christmas we shall sell the following Goods, **Regardless of Cost:**

Ladies' Woolen and Fleeced Cotton Hose; Children's Woolen and Fleeced Cotton Hose; Men's Woolen and Fleeced Cotton Hose; all kinds of Undershirts & Drawers; all kinds of Winter Gloves; Ladies' Woolen Knit Jackets, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, all kinds of BLANK BOOKS & Stocking Factory, 148 Market, above Fifth.

Silk Hats.

NO. Louisville, $5; Extra quality, $6; Super quality, $7.

S. B. PRATHER & CO.,
Corner Fifth and Jefferson.
de13 d3t

MEETINGS.

Notice to Tobacco Manufacturers.

THE manufacturers of Plug Tobacco of this vicinity are hereby invited to meet and confer with the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, at the Galt House, Louisville, this evening, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. It is desired that every one personally interested in manufacturing plug tobacco shall be present.

A. B. DEAN,
EDWIN SHALLCROSS,
MUSSELMAN & CO.,
JOHN P. NORTON & SONS,
J. S. WILLETT & CO.

Masonic Notice.

Clarke Lodge, No. 430, F. & A. M., is called for this (Friday) evening, Dec. 15, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the 1st and 2d degrees.

By order of the W. M.

J. WOODRUFF, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 450, F. & A. M., will hold a special communication at Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, Dec. 15, at 7 o'clock.

J. M. S. MCCORKLE, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Compass Lodge, No. 78, F. & A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for work in the 2d degree.

By order of the W. M.

C. H. BITTLE, Sec'y.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of Schultheis & Co. is this day dissolved by agreement. Mr. A. Gazley has sold out to Chas. Schultheis his interest in the firm. The business will be conducted by members of the firm as authorized to liquidate the affairs of the firm.

A. M. GAZLEY.
CHARLES SCHULTHEISS.

December 14, 1871. de15 d3

DOMESTICS, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

City & Country Merchants

Great Inducements in Domestics, Staple Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Notions, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

IN consequence of the approaching dissolution of our firm, and desiring to close out our immense stock of the above goods, we are offering great inducements in prices and terms until January 1st, and invite the attention of all dealers, soliciting a early call, we can assure you that we will make it to your interest to purchase of us before you go our business. Respectfully,

S. ULLMAN & CO.,
de15 cod5 201 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENT.

BY JOHN CAMILL & CO.

Trustee's Sale of an Old Established Drug Store at Auction, at the Northeast Corner of Central Avenue and Eighth Street.

ON Monday, December 18th, at 9 o'clock, we will sell the entire stock of drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, fancy and toilet articles, showcases, store fixtures, counters, desks, stoves, &c., as, with porcelain-lined fountains, fire-proof safes, platform and counter scales, desks, stoves, &c.

This is an old-established store, in a good location, with a first-class trade, and has been one of the most successful in the city. The room is large, and admirably fitted for the business. The premises also are extensive, extending over a period of twenty-four years.

This is an opportunity for any one desiring to engage in business seldom to be met with. The store can be leased for a term of years.

We will offer the whole establishment in one lot. If not sold, will then proceed to sell in detail, and continue until all is sold.

Terms of Sale—If sold entire, one-half cash; balance in two equal payments at six and nine months.

An Inventory of stock can be seen and stock examined until day of sale. de13 d3

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the Paroquet Springs Co. are earnestly requested to meet at the office of J. C. Johnston, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Friday, the 15th of this month, at 11 o'clock. de14 d2 E. A. JOHNSON, Pres't.

Notice.

THE 4th call of 20 per cent. of the stock subscribed in the Falls City Hall and Market Company was this day made by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of December, 1871, to the Treasurer (John Frazmann) of the Company.

GEORGE HATTERMAN, Pres't.
C. P. ATHERST, Sec'y.
Nov. 30, 1871. de13 d5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or vice versa, the body requires, as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travelers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This harmonic vegetable tonic increases the stamina and strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot resist. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter might be avoided by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. Op the other hand, it is not only a preventive of but a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks, and nervous affections, superinduced by a ch

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

TEN-CENT lectures are popular in Iowa.

THE snobs and English actors are in arms for the Prince's reputation.

A LADY circus-rider in England shows her agility by bounding twenty-five feet into the air.

THE Indianapolis doctors pride themselves on their punctuality as regards vaccination matinees.

AN esthetic Connecticut lady has sent Alexis a picture-frame manufactured from toenails.

ALEXIS had a severe face-ache in Boston, and the boot-lickers of the Republic were temporarily shut off.

SOME miserable wretch has written an original poem about Busch, who gave Nilsson's tipsy cook a variation at sight.

THE complete news editor on the Indianapolis Journal does not receive a salary sufficient to justify him in crediting his able selections.

THE members of the Cincinnati City Council are sworn to inviolable secrecy as to all that transpires during the sessions of that body. They have given the city printing to the Enquirer.

MR. EDWARDS PIERREPONT is one of the most unfortunate of distinguished men. His name is being constantly telegraphed, and it invariably comes out in the shape of either Edward Pierrepont or Edward S. Pierrepont.

THEY are still "crowded" in Chicago. The Times says: "But little difficulty was experienced in finding Carl Rosa a place to sleep at the Sherman House, on last evening. What on earth would they have done if his little wife had been with him?"

PENNIES are being introduced in San Francisco by the establishment of the Evening Post, a penny paper, which announces that "change will be given by the newsboys." A city without pennies invariably loses trade, and San Francisco will soon begin to see the benefits of the penny innovation, if not of the Evening Post.

A NEW and attractive fare box has been placed in an Indianapolis street car. The Evening Journal says: "It is a fine piece of workmanship, and so attractive in appearance that the passenger has hard work to keep from repeating several times the operation of dropping in his nickel, just to see how nicely the machine works."

A FAR-WESTER: "At a recent sale at law in Central City, Col., between two Chinamen, Ah How and Ten Son Tankee, the parties insisted upon being sworn according to the Chinese custom, by bringing a chicken into court and cutting off its head. The judge assented, but would not furnish the chicken, and the suit fell through."

DISCLOSURE by the New York Tribune: "The proprietor of a looking-glass establishment in Broadway, says that daily observation has shown him that on an average more men than women look at themselves in the mirrors outside as they pass along the street. He thinks the proportion of men to women who admire their reflected images is about 10 to 8."

ONE of the ablest and most eloquent arguments to which it has been the fortune of the Court of Common Pleas to listen, was that of Giles Babcock for the defense in the case of Macomber, charged with the murder of the colored man Lee. Its concluding sentence was: "If you were in tears, to that extent that it was unsafe to venture upon the court-room floor without rubbers."—Norwich Bulletin.

PAT. DONAN, the talented editor of the Weekly Canard, is described in the Indianapolis Evening Journal: "We know Col. Doman well. He is five feet four inches high, weighs ninety-pounds when in average health, and has a thin, squeaking voice like that of a bantam rooster. His head is covered with a thin fringe of solferino hair, cut short, and standing stiff and straight like a *chevaux de frize* of spikes. He has one gray eye and one black one; his right arm is six inches longer than his left one, and he is afflicted with chronic and incurable ring-worm. His left external ear is entirely missing, having been frozen off while the Colonel was gathering persimmons for the manufacture of the only beverage he drinks. Personally he is the neatest of men, and it is only when he gets the pen in hand that he allows his angry passions to rise."

FRANKFORT LETTER.

Affairs in the Kentucky Legislature —The Cincinnati Bill in the House of Representatives—Sharp Skirmishing—Senate Proceedings.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., December 14th, 1871.

The Senate proceedings to-day were of the usual character. Bills were reported and acted upon, resolutions submitted, and, in short, the Senatorial mind was wholly unruffled in its attention to the business of legislation. It was not so in the House of Representatives.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY BILL.

Very soon after the House was called to order, that disturbing question which for two sessions has consumed so much of the time of Kentucky Legislatures, was introduced. Capt. Blackburn, the member from Woodford, as chairman of the Railroad Committee, reported the Chrisman bill, accompanying his report with the remark that no other course than to lay the matter again before the House seemed left him, in view of what had transpired at the meetings of the committee it was very evident that no report could be agreed on. He added that this was not the original bill, but the one reported last winter by Hon. George R. McKee.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION AND SHARP SKIRMISHING.

Mr. J. Guthrie Coke, at the conclusion of Mr. Blackburn's remarks, expressed his surprise at the course which had been taken by the Chairman of the Railroad Committee. There was no report of the bill and no definite action taken. At the first nothing was done; at the second an ineffectual effort had been made to compel a report, and a motion to allow time for discussion submitted; and at the third, which was yesterday, the chairman intimated a purpose to report, and a postponement prepared by a member was not acted upon. He thought the committee ought to have time for examining into the provisions of the bill, and for deliberation and discussion, and therefore moved the recommittal of the measure.

Mr. Blackburn said the gentleman from Louisville, at the first of the committee's meetings, had read the bill section by section, and denied that any amendment had been offered and not entertained. The members of the committee, after the first meeting, has been notified that no unnecessary time would be allowed. Mr. Coke, he said was also at the second meeting, and took part in it, and, as for the plea of ignorance regarding the provisions of the bill, it could not be supposed that a gentleman of his intelligence was unacquainted with its features. More than one member of the committee had notified him that in no state of case could his opinion be changed, and under the circumstances he could not doubt the propriety of again placing the bill in the hands of the House. It was his belief, Mr. Blackburn added, that the policy of the opponents of the measure was to smother it so that action can not be had by the Legislature during the present session.

Mr. Coke replied that the bill had been once read in committee, but that reading had been solely to compare, and not at all with a view of considering any of its provisions. The members of the committee who were not prepared to recommend the passage of the bill desired time to consult upon his position as it. They were neither disposed to choke discussion nor force it down the throats of members. It was impossible, Mr. Coke contended, to consider a printed bill of ten pages intelligently in so short a time. It was due the people of the Commonwealth that a measure of such importance should be carefully and properly deliberated upon before final action was forced. As for the charge that there was a disposition to lock the matter up, he had only to say that the facts were such as to justify him in the conclusion that the advocates of the bill propose to force it on the Legislature with indecent haste.

Mr. Bush took position against the motion to recommit.

Mr. Wright argued for recommittal, at the conclusion of whose remarks the motion was submitted to the vote of the House, and lost —yeas, 30; nays, 69.

Mr. Bush moved that the report be made a special order for to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

Mr. McElroy proposed its postponement to January 24th, and a discussion thereupon ensued, in which a number of gentlemen participated, arguing for and against postponement. The motion was voted down—yeas 25, nays 57.

Mr. E. P. Johnson moved postponement to January 12. Messrs. Johnson, Wright, Hoskins, Rowlett, Coke, Blackburn and Bush debated the question, the charge being made in the course of debate, by the friends of the Cincinnati scheme, that the opposition was purely sectional, and the Louisville members on the other hand, declaring that they were uninstructed and that the question had no even so much as entered into the canvass when they were candidates. In reply to an attack upon Louisville's imputed selfishness Louisville's conduct with regard to railroad interests affecting other parts of the State was triumphantly pointed to, and it was declared that the Louisville delegation stood pledged to support every legitimate railroad charter. The resolution to postpone to January 12 was voted down—yeas 44, nays 49. At this point the announcement of the hour for the orders of the day by the Speaker cut off further discussion.

THE RADICAL MEMBERS A UNIT FOR CINCINNATI.

The Radical members of the Legislature will, I believe, without exception, vote for this measure—to give the Ohio "trustees" power over the soil of Kentucky. This was to be expected, and if there have been exceptions heretofore, it was because the party had not yet taken formal position for what was so obviously in accordance with the policy that seeks to make everything Southern subservient to Northern domination. It may be relied on now, therefore, that the Radical strength in the Legislature will be cast solidly for the Cincinnati trustees and their ambitious project. This support, unaided, would cut no respectable figure, but every means has been employed, not only since the beginning of the current session but during the past year; to persuade and cajole Democratic members into the support of the bill. How far the labor has succeeded can only be developed by the actual vote.

A STUPENDOUS HUMBUG.

Cincinnati relies upon securing the support of the members of the Legislature in the varying and latitudinous projected route on the hypothesis that the construction of the road by their doors, at her cost, will have the effect of stifling State pride and all such feelings; but it is difficult to conceive how such should possibly be the case in any instance where the provisions of the Chrisman bill are consulted. Five million dollars would not be half enough to build the projected road to Chattanooga, but it is all a humbug about Cincinnati giving ten millions. All she proposes to do, as the first and tenth sections show, is "to borrow a fund not to exceed ten millions of dollars, and to issue bonds therefor," which bonds are "to be secured by a mortgage on the said line of railway and its appendages," the holders of the money on the bonds being "entitled to hold, by way of mortgage, without any conveyance, the said line of railway and its appendages, and the net income thereof, and all the estate, right, title and interest" on the same. It will thus be seen that Cincinnati does not at all propose to give that much-boasted ten millions, which would be altogether inadequate, but that every inch of the proposed road would be from the first mortgaged for every dollar used towards its construction. Never were people more out of it than those who pretend that in rejecting the Southern trustees the Legislature of Kentucky would be refusing to accept a proffer on the part of Cincinnati to build a road at her own expense from the northern to the south ern boundary of our State. The truth is, Cincinnati does want a Southern connection, but she is not willing to expend a dollar of the proceeds of sales of vacant land, paid into the State Treasury, when the road shall have been paid into the county treasury.

Mr. Collins reports of Justice—A bill to provide for recording the opinion of the Court of Appeals. Passed.

Mr. Prichard withdrew his motion to reconsider the passage of a bill in regard to the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad.

PRINTER, BINDER AND LIBRARIAN.

Mr. J. W. Johnson—Privileges and Elections—Relative to the election of State officers. Mr. Rowlett moved to amend by striking out all relating to the election of State officers, and the same was so amended on motion of Mr. Hill on the 9th day of January.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the clerks of civil and criminal courts of the Court of Appeals. Rejected.

Same—A bill to repeal an act concerning the separate estate of married women, approved January 16th, 1868. Rejected.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

House resolution providing for a recess of the General Assembly from the 20th December to 9th January. Concurred in as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Burton, Campbell, Cheiff, Chenoweth, Clay, Cockrill, Conner, Darby, Duval, Fry, Frazer, Gatewood, Gilbert, Haggard, Hale, Harris, Hawes, Jno. W. Johnson, Martin, McKee, Pope, Webb and Wrightson—23.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Barlow, Conklin, Dorman, Haydon, Holt, Wm. Johnson, McManama, Prichard, Talbott, Vories and Whitaker—10.

LEAVE.

Mr. Connor—A bill to amend the charter of the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad Company. Railroads.

Mr. McAfee—A bill to amend section 18, Revised Statutes. Judiciary.

Same—A bill to repeal an act concerning the appointment of attorneys pro tem. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Talbott—A bill for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Pritchard—A bill to charter the Kentucky Heavy Ordnance Company. Manufacturing Improvement.

Mr. McManama—A bill to amend chapter 7, section 267, Criminal Code. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Conklin—Resolution raising a committee to report some reverse or reverses under the laws of the State, and report by bill—Conklin, Hale, Harris and Casey. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin—Resolution to raise a committee to investigate the charges of conspiracy carrying into force the State House of Reform—Martin, Pope, and Talbott. Adopted.

REPORT.

Mr. Chenoweth—Railroads—A House bill to amend the charter of the New Providence and Princeton Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Wrightson—Resolution—That for the purpose of allowing the members of the Senate and legal profession an opportunity to attend the convention of Bar Lawyers to be held in Louisville on the 15th December), that the Senate adjourn over until Monday morning, when it will reconvene to-day.

Mr. Wm. Johnson proposed to so amend as to allow the delegates to the convention to such Senators as desired to attend said convention. Adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Chelf—Leave A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cumberland Gap Railroad Company, approved February 24, 1869. Railroads.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1871.—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock and hour by the Speaker (Mr. McCreary), and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Keating, of the Catholic church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Todd moved to grim and refer to select committee the response of the Auditor in relation to a resolution offered by him. Adopted.

The Select Committee is composed of Messrs. Todd, Cooper, Cole, Arnold and Woolfolk.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Blackburn—Railroads—To amend an act, entitled "An act to amend the Louisville, Harrod's Creek and Westport Railway Company."

Mr. McChesney—I moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely Rejected.

The bill was then passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the New Providence and Princeton Railroad Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway to acquire the right of way, and to extend a line of railway through certain counties in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Coke moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads.

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Anderson, Bell, Brooks, Carpenter, Carter, Coke, Cooper, Ferguson, Fitzpatrick, Griffith, Jones, E. Polk Johnson, Thomas M. Johnson, McElroy, Moorman, Nall, Pearce, Richardson, Sackrider, J. R. Smith, Samuel Smith, Southgate, Thomas, Waide, Wall, Wilson, Woodford and Yeiser—30.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Speaker (McCreary), and Messrs. Allen, Armstrong, Ayres, Bell, Bowles, Bronston, John A. Bell, Blackburn, Bond, Bush, Cardwell, Carlisle, Chrisman, Clay, Jr., Combs, Conrad, Cook, Cornelius, Cowan, Davidson, Deaderick, Walter Evans, W. H. Evans, Flat, Pilgrim, Foote, Force, Gaulbert, Goodloe, Graves, Gray, Hampton, Hoskins, Jones, Lawson, Little, McAfee, McCampbell, McClure, McCreary, Moffett, Moynan, Nisban, Ogilvie, Phelps, Powell, Reeves, Rowan, Rowlett, Sharp, Sheppard, Speed, Stoddard, Todd, Tucker, Vanzos, Walker, Webb, White, Jonas D. Wilson, and Woodcock—57.

Mr. Bush moved that it be made the special order for to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. E. P. Johnson moved to print and amend by inserting the 13th of January.

Mr. Webb's motion was to substitute to print and postpone until the 9th of January.

Mr. Webb's motion was rejected—yeas, 35; nays, 62.

Mr. E. P. Johnson's motion was also rejected —yeas, 44; nays, 49.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate resolution in regard to officers of the General Assembly drawing their pay, &c.

Mr. Graves moved the previous question. Upon motion of Mr. Wade the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The orders of the day were suspended.

Mr. Chrisman—A bill to charter the Southern railroad bill be printed and made the special order for January 9th, at 11 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Ogilvie entered a motion to reconsider the motion postponing until the 9th of January the reconsideration of an act to further the tobacco trade.

Mr. Graves—Ways and Means—Resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell to the Farmers' Bank of Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. With an amendment. Passed—yeas, 59; nays, 21.

Mr. Cooper—Special Committee on Rules—Reported the following, which was adopted, viz.:

First—That rule No. 4, be so amended as to read—Twenty-nine standing committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, viz.:

In addition to the four already named in the printed rules, the following:

27. A Committee on Railroads to consist of eight members.

28. A Committee on Immigration and Labor.

29. A Committee on Agriculture.

30. A Committee on Corporate Institutions.

31. A Committee on Public Buildings, to consist of seven members each.

Second—That rule 61, shall be so altered as to read—

The standing order of adjournment shall be to 10 o'clock.

Third—That the following additional rules be adopted, and shall be numbered as numbered:

64. The call of the counties for leaves and motions shall be made on each Wednesday and Saturday.

65. It shall not be in order to entertain any bill for the incorporation of any company, or in relation to any local or private matter, in cases where the same is not required to be authorized or provided for by general laws.

66. In all questions not herein provided for, this House shall be governed by the parliamentary usage.

Fourth—That the eighth rule be repealed, and the following be substituted therefor:

The Speaker is authorized to appoint, except in cases where there is a tie, when he shall be required to give the casting vote, but his name shall be placed last on the roll-call, viz.:

Mr. Wright moved that the report of the Committee on Rules in regard to the proceeds of sales of vacant land, paid into the State Treasury, when the same shall have been paid into the county treasury.

Mr. Collins—Courts of Justice—A bill to provide for recording the opinion of the Court of Appeals. Passed.

Mr. Prichard withdrew his motion to reconsider the passage of a bill in regard to the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad.

PRINTER, BINDER AND LIBRARIAN.

Mr. J. W. Johnson—Privileges and Elections—Relative to the election of State officers, and the same so amended on motion of Mr. Hill on the 9th day of January.

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LEAVE.

Mr. Connor—A bill to amend the charter of the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad Company. Railroads.

Mr. McAfee—A bill to amend section 18, Revised Statutes. Judiciary.

Same—A bill to repeal an act concerning the appointment of attorneys pro tem. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Talbott—A bill for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Pritchard—A bill to charter the Kentucky Heavy Ordnance Company. Manufacturing Improvement.

Mr. McManama—A bill to amend chapter 7, section 267, Criminal Code. Revised Statutes.

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The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1871.—The House was called to order at the hour

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1871.

The Courier-Journal on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad.

Messrs. Riley & Sargent will hereafter have charge of the news-agency on this road, and will deliver the COURIER-JOURNAL promptly and regularly to all persons on the line of the road wishing it, and will sell it to passengers on the trains at five cents per copy.

Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

In the Senate a petition from the Venezuela Steamship Company, asking redress for the seizure of their ships by Venezuela. Mr. Sumner explained that this Government was to be blamed for the seizures. A petition was received from a large number of women protesting against woman suffrage. The eight-hour law was discussed, and an amendment equalizing the pay of workingmen under this law was called up and referred. Mr. Anthony's retrenchment resolution, with Mr. Trumbull's amendment, was taken up and discussed. The original was passed. A long discussion then followed, but without obtaining a vote on Mr. Trumbull's amendment, the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned till Monday. In the House a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of persons employed and the total compensation paid therefor in the collection of customs for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, with especial reference to the districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore and San Francisco. The apportionment bill was discussed at some length, and the number of members for the House finally fixed at 283, and the bill was thus passed.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

DR. MANLY has plenty of good vaccine matter, and will inoculate the poor free of charge.

THE Church Guild met at Christ Church last night, and transacted some important business.

FIFTY colored cavalry recruits and three white recruits left Louisville yesterday on their way to the frontiers.

THE usual number of stragglers slept at the station-houses last night, with a few additional arrivals from Cincinnati.

WE are creditably informed that no less than 200 young ladies of the different schools have signified their intention to visit Frankfort to-morrow.

THE children's Christmas festival at St. John's Church will be held on the evening of the 28th, which is also the day of the festival of the Holy Innocents.

THE train which will convey the young ladies of the Female High School and their friends to Frankfort to-morrow, will leave this city by the Short-line road at 8:15 A. M.

ROBERT HUBBELL, who was charged with forging checks on S. Barker & Co. and Ullman & Co., was held to bail in the City Court yesterday morning in the sum of $750.

THE manufacturers of plug tobacco in this city and vicinity will meet at the Galt House at 12 o'clock to-morrow, to confer with Hon. J. B. Beck, who has promised to meet them at that time.

A RUMOR is going the rounds in the West End that the Davidson Fountain, of Cincinnati, is to be used in future for washing the stragglers and other poor people who are constantly coming here from that city. The police of Louisville feel very jubilant over this intelligence.

A GRAND masquerade ball for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Phenix Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F., was given last night at Odd Fellows' Hall, under the management of a committee composed of Mr. S. Rothschild, chairman, Messrs. A. Forst, T. David, J. H. Goodsen, and Ed. Gorman. It was an elegant affair.

A FINE, fat, full-grown goose sits from morning till night, perched upon a small wooden box, bearing the placard—10,000 geese wanted—which stands in front of an East Market-street grocery store, and attracts great crowds of passers-by, who stop to make out the strange advertisement. The goose seems to understand her business and sits perfectly quiet all the day and cannot be made to leave by any means whatever, unless lifted from her seat.

PERSONAL.

A. Y. Killgore, Esq., of the Glasgow Times, was in the city yesterday.

Col. J. Q. Chenoweth, of the State Senate, is among the members of the Bar convention.

Ex-Chief Justice Williams, of the Court of Appeals, is in the city attending the bar meeting.

The genial and captivating Proctor Knott is among the distinguished strangers in the city.

W. C. Dorman, agent of Manning's Minstrels, and W. H. Strickland, agent of Wagner's Minstrels, are stopping at the United States Hotel.

Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of the Frankfort Yeoman, is at the Galt House. Col. Sears and John Martin, Jr., of the Paducah Kentuckian, are also in the city.

Captain Jo. Blackburn, Representative from Woodford county in the Legislature, and chairman of the Railroad Committee of the House, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Hollis, the spiritual medium, left for New Orleans yesterday. She will be gone all winter, but will return early in the spring, and resume the development of circles.

The Hon. James B. Beck came down from Frankfort last evening, and is stopping at the Galt House. He looks as fresh as a rose, and talks like a man of sense about the race for Senator.

Capt. Charles A. Paden, who will be remembered by Confederates as a conspicuous official in the Provost Marshal service, was married in Nashville a day or two since, and passed through Louisville yesterday, en route East.

Col. T. W. Campbell, of Bowling Green; Messrs. W. F. Gregory and Saml. E. Hill, of Hartford, Ky., and Mr. Geo. Baber, of the Bowling Green Democrat, were among the guests of the United States Hotel yesterday.

Hon. J. B. BECK, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Capt. J. C. S. Blackburn, Col. J. Q. Chenoweth, Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, Gen. Wm. Preston, Major Thos. E. Moss and Jos. Martin, Jr., and a number of prominent lawyers from different portions of the State, were at the Galt House last night.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Wife's Immunity and the Husband's Responsibility.

We mentioned yesterday the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Schneider, who refused to pay a judgment debt of $50, in favor of Rachel Jones, colored. He was liberated yesterday morning, after having lain in jail all night. The release was effected on the ground that he has no property, a fact that he will have to establish next Monday, by taking the insolvent debtor's oath.

In 1868 he and Mrs. Brockman entered into a marriage contract, retaining their separate property. He was to have the use of her property for twelve years, in consideration of the support of her three children. If she dies first he is still to have the use of the property by supporting the children until they arrive at majority. In case of divorce each is to take his or her separate property.

The husband claims to be without property at the time, while the wife owns five houses and lots in Louisville, and a hundred acres of fine land in Indiana. In ordinary cases the law would not allow her property to be subjected to the payment of the husband's debts. This case, however, is an extraordinary one, and it is believed that the Chancellor will allow the property to be taken in execution.

The punishment is light compared with the offense. Mrs. Schneider and her pugnacious son went to the house of Rachel Jones and threw all the furniture, not into the street, but upon the commons, and broke a great deal of it to pieces. A very young child was also removed from the building and exposed to the cold blasts of winter. Not content with this, all of which was done without notice to the occupants, the young man struck the aged negro a severe blow with his fist.

The question now is, how can the $50 be collected? Schneider is himself insolvent, and innocent of any crime or misdemeanor; but responsible for the conduct of his wife. Mrs. Schneider is the guilty party, and is an extensive land-owner. The law can only reach the wife through the husband, and, in this instance, reaching him is "a dry haul." Schneider has not paid the debt, and says that he is not going to pay it. He is playing a bluff game, and so far has succeeded admirably. The case will come up next Monday before Judge Hoke.

Leg Broken.

A man named Adams, brakeman on the freight train which left this city at seven o'clock last night on the Short-line, fell from the cars at Buckner's Station, twenty miles from Louisville, breaking a leg.

CITY BUSINESS.

W. Scott Glore:

This certifies that all tickets are sold this evening at 8 o'clock, and no more can be sold at any price from this office. Very respectfully, Chas. R. Peters. Dec. 14, 1871.

☞ Hats, caps and furs, at cost, at J. B. Wood & Son's, 92 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Kentucky Library Tickets

for sale at W. Scott Glore's until ten o'clock to-night.

☞ If you want a cheap set of furs, go to J. B. Wood & Son's, 92 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ We would call the special attention of all dealers in dry goods, notions and gents' furnishing goods to the advertisement of Messrs. S. Ullman & Co. in another column. Good chance for bargains in their line before they close up their business.

☞ If you want a nice hat for a Christmas present, go to J. B. Wood & Son's, 92 Main street, between Third and Fourth, and get one of their best silk hats at $6 50. They can't be beat in this city.

SOMEBODY'S LUCK.

The Grand Gift Concert To-morrow—The Music and the Prizes—A Complete Programme of the Day.

How the Tickets are to be Drawn.

The Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky comes off in this city to-morrow. A goodly number of strangers are here to witness the drawing and to hear the music, and our own population are manifesting a lively interest in the affair. Everything has been arranged to have the matter result to the satisfaction of all concerned, and it may safely be predicted that the 16th of December, 1871, will be a great day for Louisville.

Two of the largest halls in the city have been secured for this occasion. The concert will take place at the great hall of the Masonic Temple, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, and will be a double entertainment, one in the afternoon and the other at night. The concert in the afternoon begins at 2½ o'clock, and that in the evening at 8 o'clock. Each concert consists of two parts, and will be complete in itself; and it is believed that the music, both instrumental and vocal, selected for this grand occasion, will be satisfactory to all who go to hear it. Any person holding a ticket, half-ticket or quarter-ticket, will be entitled to admission to both of the concerts, and no one without such a ticket will be admitted.

The drawing of the prizes will take place at Weisiger Hall, which is the largest hall in the city. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the drawing begin as soon thereafter as the tags representing the tickets sold and the boxes containing the prizes can be put into the wheels.

There will be two large glass wheels upon the stage, in full view of the audience. Into the larger of these wheels will be put small circular tags cut out of leather, with printed numbers upon them. For every ticket sold one of these tags, bearing the corresponding number, will be put into this larger wheel. In the smaller wheel will be put 721 cylindrical boxes, in each one of which will be a folded paper, on which is printed the prize it contains.

When the glass wheels are thus supplied with the tags and the boxes, the wheels will be revolved until the tags in the one are thoroughly mixed and the boxes in the other are also well mixed. A blind child will then draw a tag from the large wheel and hold it up in full view of the audience. A gentleman selected for the purpose will then look at the tag and cry the number, and one of the trustees and supervisors, and another gentleman selected for the purpose, will examine and announce whether the number is cried right. Three clerks, selected from banks in the city, will then record the number as cried and proven, and afterwards compare their record.

Another blind child will then draw one of the boxes from the other wheel and hold it up in the presence of the audience. A gentleman selected for the purpose will then take the box from the child and open it in full view of the audience; and after taking from it the folded paper on which the prize is printed will unfold the paper in full view of the audience so that all can see it. The prize thus drawn will belong to the ticket represented by the leather tag immediately drawn before and will be so recorded by the bank clerks. After the tag and prize are thus recorded they will be fastened together and laid aside; and thus the process will go on until 721 numbers are drawn from the large wheel and all the prizes from the smaller wheel.

With such a programme as this all must see that fraud is impossible. All the ticket-holders have an equal chance and there can be no possible choice in numbers. One ticket is as likely to draw a prize as another and no human being can possibly know which ticket will draw a prize until the drawing is over.

It is evident, too, that the drawing of 721 prizes in this mode is no small undertaking. If we allow one minute for the drawing, proving and recording of each prize, it will require twelve hours for the work. It is not likely, however, that the whole of the prizes can be drawn in an average time of one minute to each one, and therefore fourteen hours is as little time as the work may be expected to be done in.

Those who draw prizes will have to wait but a short time for their money. The intervention of Sunday will postpone the payment two days, but whoever presents a ticket which has drawn a prize at the office of the management on Tuesday next, will get a check upon the Citizens' Bank for the sum it may be entitled to. The Citizen's Bank is the treasurer of the Library, and the money is all there and ready and waiting to pay each and all of the prizes. All that the holder of a ticket which has drawn a prize will have to do, is to present his ticket to Charles R. Peters, the manager, at his office, No. 120 Main street, and, if the ticket is found all right, the holder will get a check upon the Citizens' Bank for the money. It will be well, therefore, for all persons to be careful of their tickets, as those which draw prizes are payable to whoever present them.

As this is the first drawing of this kind that we have ever had in this city it may be expected to excite much interest and draw a large crowd. In expectation of a vast assemblage, arrangements have been made for a sufficient police force to keep perfect order at the hall while the drawing is going on. Col. Jenkins has detailed two lieutenants and twenty-four men to be about the hall and at the doors to see that the most perfect order is kept. The police will also be the door-keepers on this occasion and admit none but those who are entitled as ticket-holders to participate. Any person holding a whole, a half or a quarter ticket is entitled to enter the hall and see the drawing, but none without such tickets can enter.

A complete list of the prizes drawn will be printed and circulated by the management, and sent by mail to ticket-holders out of the city. In this way those who do not attend the drawing will be as well advised of the result as those who are present.

We have thus given an outline of the proceedings to be had on this interesting occasion, so that all may understand what is to be done. Everything has been so well and so carefully arranged that there can hardly be anything but entire satisfaction at the result. Of course, all those who do not draw prizes will be disappointed, but we do not think they will be dissatisfied with the proceedings. Though unlucky themselves, they will admit that everything is so fair and so square that those who draw the prizes are entitled to the money.

"THE COAL QUESTION."

The Present High Prices—Who is Responsible?—Kentucky Coal.

We publish in another column a communication which makes some statements that are startling if true. Our own impression is that there is no excuse for the present high price of coal. We were told yesterday by a gauger that there are now 450,000 bushels of coal in this market. Taking into consideration the careful economy which the high price compels the people to employ in its use, and the supplies that were laid in when the coal fleet arrived on the last rise, the amount on hand will be about two months' supply for the city. What reason can be assigned for demanding twenty-eight cents per bushel for coal when there is no prospect of a scarcity of the article for two months?

During the last coal famine some of the best informed coal men gave us ten thousand bushels as the average daily consumption. The economy rendered necessary by the scarcity and high price would reduce that amount, they said, at least one-fourth, and possibly one-half. So if there is only on hand the 450,000 bushels reported, there is no danger of a famine; and if our correspondent's statements are true there is but one explanation of the high rates, and that is, that there is a combination amongst dealers. We are not prepared to assert this without further proof. It involves a delicate question of private interests, and we prefer to be sure of our ground before making so grave a charge. The real questions seem to us to be: Is the coal that is here in the hands of the Pittsburgh coal kings or of our own dealers? Are the latter compelled to buy of the former at nearly the price they are charging the people? Or, in few words, who is holding the price up, the Pittsburgh men or our own dealers?

It may be said that our city dealers are interested in the mines, and therefore principals in the transaction. Some of them are so interested, but they can not, probably, control the sales to the trade. However this may be, there is one thing certain, and that is that there is wrong somewhere, and that it ought to be laid on the proper shoulders.

Yesterday Messrs. Crook and Knott were in the city for the purpose of consulting with the management of the Nashville railroad in regard to the establishment of fixed and reasonable rates for the transportation of coal from the mines along the Knoxville branch road. The absence of Mr. Fink, the Superintendent, and Mr. Smith, the Freight Agent, prevented the consummation of their arrangement yesterday, but the establishment of such a schedule is probably only delayed. It is said that a new coal mine is to be opened next week at Pine Hill, and it is generally understood that the recent maneuvers of the Pittsburgh coal kings have greatly stimulated interest in home mining. It is more than probable that, in grasping after all that is in sight, the Pittsburgh men will promote the development of Kentucky mines within easy reach of us to such an extent as to seriously interfere with their monopoly of the coal business. Thus, even high prices bring their compensation, though the poor people who suffer sometimes think that it is a long time coming.

More than She Bargained For.

Lawrence Filerty about two months ago got on a spree and beat his wife most unmercifully. She had him arrested, thinking that a few days' imprisonment would help his disposition and improve his manners. The court, however, on hearing the case, sentenced Filerty, not to a few days, but to a whole year's imprisonment at the work-house. Mrs. Filerty was amazed, and deeply regretted the step she had taken, but the sentence was carried into effect, and Filerty has been breaking rocks ever since. The wife is now beginning to suffer considerable inconvenience on account of his absence. She lives in Bugg Alley, near Eleventh and Main streets, has a baby only a few weeks old, and was about to freeze to death for want of fuel, but a load of coal was ordered to her house yesterday from police headquarters. She is making an effort to have her husband pardoned, and says that she will not quarrel with him any more when he gets drunk, for after all he is a pretty good fellow.

CITY COUNCIL.

Inauguration of the New Board—Election of Officers—Valedictory of President Long.

The General Council met last night for the purpose of cleaning up the little business left over from last meeting, and giving the new boards a clear field. In the lower board, after some routine business, President Long addressed the members as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL: This meeting closes the labors of this Council, and our official acts have become a part of the historical record of our municipal government. While no great questions of public moment have engaged our attention, yet the local legislation of this board has been of a satisfactory character. Diligence and close application on our part have secured the passage of carefully guarded ordinances. If the city charter can withstand the legal pummelings of the laws and the action of our courts, then our legislation is safe and of force. The work of our committees has been thorough, and all matters have been properly acted upon so far as the fund to the credit of our appropriation account would admit. Every department of our city, I am gratified to state, is in a healthy and prosperous condition. In fact our city never in its past history has enjoyed so great a degree of prosperity. When we in our legislation have erred our worthy and efficient Mayor, with his resolute and timely vetoes, has held us in check, and the wise and guiding hand of our efficient City Attorney and his assistant have invariably set us right. The city has since the organization of its government under the new city charter, paid judgments rendered against the city under the old charter to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Out of fifty suits in jury cases during the past two years, or since our organization under the new charter, only one out of the fifty has gone against us, and that was in a suit for four thousand dollars, and judgment against the city was obtained for only $133. This of itself speaks in glowing terms of our efficient and able City Attorney. In conclusion, gentlemen, I am proud of the condition of all of the departments of our City Government, and, before we dissolve the official capacity of this board, allow me to express my gratitude for the many blessings we have enjoyed at the hands of a merciful Providence. We have been blessed in our person with health, if not in happiness. I tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the universal kindness and friendly co-operation each and every member of this board has given me in the discharge of my duties as your presiding officer. The duties though arduous have been pleasant, by reason of your kind aid and support. If I have wounded the feelings of any member of this board by my rulings, or dealt unjustly thereby, my only apology is that it was the error of my head and not of my heart. I therefore tender to each of you and to the courteous officers of this board and to the reporters of the press, for their faithful attention upon our settings, for the universal kindness shown me, my heartfelt thanks. I shall always entertain a high and friendly regard for all of you.

President Long then declared the Common Council adjourned *sine die*, the members "broke ranks" and rested from their year's labor for half an hour, when John M. Vaughan, clerk of the board, called the new board to order and proceeded to call the roll, and the members rose to their feet, while Esquire Matlack administered the oath.

The clerk then announced that the first thing in order was the election of a president.

Mr. Chas. R. Long was nominated, and, there being no other nomination, he received a unanimous vote for the position.

On motion of Mr. German, Messrs. Leach and Jefferson escorted the President to the chair, and he addressed the board in a brief and pertinent inaugural, expressing his high appreciation of the honor conferred on him; his confidence in the aid and support of the members in discharging the duties they had imposed upon him; his sense of the responsibility of the members of the Council, whose duties involve the interests of the entire city, and demand close attention in order to discharge them to the satisfaction of the citizens whose confidence and esteem selected them; his hope that every selfish interest would be banished, and the interests of the tax-payers carefully guarded, and closing with the hope that the official relations and action of the chair would be as pleasant during the ensuing year as in that just past. "If so," said the President, "I shall feel highly gratified."

President Long then announced that the next thing in order was nominations for the office of clerk of the board.

Mr. Wehmhoff nominated John M. Vaughan, and, there being no other nominations, Mr. Vaughan received a unanimous vote and was declared duly elected.

The deputy clerk, Lewis R. McCleery, officiated during this election, as also in the next, when Carter Tiller was elected sergeant-at-arms.

After some routine business, which will be found in our official report, a letter from Colonel Blanton Duncan, which is published in another column, was read and referred.

The following message from the Mayor was then read and appropriately referred:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 14, 1871.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN—You are assembled to-night as a new Council, to organize for another term. It is important that your committees be formed at once, so as to dispose of the business now before the Council, and to be prepared for any question that may require a reference.

As but very few changes have been made in the membership of your boards, you are, as a body, familiar with the proceedings of the past year, and cognizant of the nature of such business now pending as will require your early action, so that it is not necessary for me now to advert to those matters with which you will immediately become occupied. Nor is it in the scope of this paper to review the operations of any of the departments during the past year, or the present condition of our streets, sewers and other public works, or to anticipate the legislation which the further prosecution of these works in the coming year will entail, as these matters will be left to the details of a more lengthy message, which, if my health permits, will be recommended to your consideration some time in the ensuing month.

I congratulate your honorable body on your election to the high trusts confided to you, and must bear witness to the faithfulness and ability with which the duties of the Council were performed during its last term.

To the members of the last General Council I would signify my appreciation of their courteous and efficient co-operation with the duties of my office, and to those who have retired I proffer my sincere desire for their future advantage.

Respectfully, JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

President Long stated that the upper board had concurred in the resolution to adjourn to Thursday evening, December 28, and announced the Board of Councilmen adjourned in accordance therewith.

So ended the inauguration of the new board.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

The Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad.

The Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad have presented their claims and prospects in the letter adressed by the president thereof to the Common Council, which will be found in another column. Colonel Duncan asks the city to subscribe $500,000, which he says will insure the building of the road. The gentlemen connected with the company mean business, and intend to give us a sample of energy. And at the same time the project (novel to American views) is brought forward of a line of railway on the "small scale plan," as it is termed in Europe, at a cost of only $15,000 per mile. And it is backed up, too, by the positive assurance of England's great engineer, J. Scott Russell, the head of the important coalition of peers and workingmen of whom so much has been written in the past sixty days. The motives of policy, as indicated by Colonel Duncan, are certainly strong points for the consideration of Louisville.

In addition to the various qualities which fit the president for the charge of an important business, a railway is, perhaps, his primitive vocation, he having been in that highest school of engineering, the United States Coast Survey, for a considerable time in the immediate party of Professor Bache, the superintendent thereof. Only for the misfortune of having *too much fortune*, it is exceedingly probable that Colonel Duncan, in following that profession, would have been to-day one of our ablest engineers, his mathematical talent having been considered in the light of a prodigy, even as a mere schoolboy.

As the Harrodsburg People has lately indulged in some severe criticisms upon the conduct of Louisville relative to the building of railroads through the central part of the State, and has intimated that this particular scheme was a sham from the beginning, intended only to thwart other and legitimate enterprises, we commend the communication to our confrere as a suitable reply, which may, perhaps, change his opinions. Certainly such gentlemen as the two vice presidents, Julius Dorn and Col. Warren Grigsby, of Boyle, and the Louisville directors, Judge Hoke, Dr. John Bull, ex-Mayor Bunce, A. Bammers, Col. J. C. Johnston, and W. R. Thompson, counsel, stand too high in Kentucky to be considered the advocates of anything deceptive. Their purposes are straightforward, and their efforts sincere, whatever may be the ultimate result. We trust that the prospects of railroad communication may become so bright that the People will hereafter bubble all over with encomiums of our citizens and our corporations, which are really endeavoring to serve them.

That such a road would be productive of vast benefit to Louisville, no one can question. It is simply a matter of obtaining the subscriptions indicated, which have this advantage, that they are not onerous to any locality.

AN UNFORTUNATE FIREMAN.

His Foot Caught in the Machinery of his Engine and Crushed to Pieces.

A very shocking accident occurred last night, incidental to the fire on Second street, in which Mr. Charles Hager, the engineer of the Atwood engine, lost a foot. The Atwood had arrived at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, and, the fire having been extinguished, was turning round to return, when the engineer, whose position is upon the turn table in front of the machinery, and which also serves as a platform, by some means got his foot fastened between the rim of the turn-table and guard, or frame-work of the platform, crushing and mutilating it in a most horrible manner, parting the flesh on the top of the foot and exposing leaders, arteries and bones from the ankle to the toe.

The unfortunate man was immediately taken into Diehl's drug store, on the corner of First and Walnut, and a physician sent for, but was removed as soon as practicable to his boarding-house, Henry Beha's, on Jefferson street near Preston, when Dr. Cummins arrived and, seeing the condition of the wound, immediately proceeded to amputate the mangled foot, which operation he performed by disjointing below the ankle, leaving the heel untouched.

Mr. Hager is about thirty-eight years old, and has been a member of the Fire Department about fourteen years, the greater part of this time serving as an engineer. He was highly esteemed by the entire department, who deeply regret the sad occurrence and the loss of so valued a member from their association. Late last night he was resting easy, having fallen asleep after the amputation was finished.

LAWYERS IN COUNCIL.

Convention of the Members of the Kentucky Bar at the Court-house To-day.

The Lawyers' Convention will meet in the Circuit Court room of the court-house to-day, and will be called to order at precisely 12 M. by the chairman of the committee of arrangements—Judge Bruce having tendered the use of his court-room during the session of the convention.

The committee of arrangements have selected Wedekind's Hall as the place where the dinner, to be given by the bench and bar of Louisville to the bench and bar of Kentucky, shall be served at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 16th. Delegates to the convention, other than members of the Louisville bar, will be furnished with tickets by the committee on cards of admission, Messrs. Twyman, Boyle, Kearny, Sachs and Harris. Members of the Louisville bar who have not subscribed for tickets of admission can do so by applying to the treasurer, Mr. Buford Twyman, No. 7, Court Place.

Rufer prepares the dinner, and that is sufficient guarantee that it will be all that the most fastidious epicure could desire.

A number of prominent lawyers from different parts of the State are in the city to attend the convention. The following are among the arrivals at the Hotels last night:

GALT HOUSE—George B. Hodge, Newport; M. J. Dudley, Covington; J. R. Hallam, Newport; Col. J. Q. Chenoweth, Harrodsburg; Wm. Preston, Lexington; Joe Blackburn, Woodford county; J. Stoddard Johnston, Frankfort; Geo. W. Dunlap, Lancaster; John Jesse, M. J. Haden, J. R. Morton, Woodford county; I. N. Allen, Lexington; J. Proctor Knott, Lebanon; D. M. Buford, Geo. W. Darnall, Jas. B. Beck, Lexington; Hon. John G. Carlisle, Covington; Q. Q. Quigley, C. E. Sears, Thos. E. Moss, R. B. Willcox, H. Burnett, Paducah; G. T. Turner, E. L. Shackelford, Jas. Lewis, F. M. Green, Richmond; M. J. Durham, T. F. Barbee, J. B. McFerrand, C. H. Rodes, Danville.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL—Harvey Myers and lady, Covington; Judge G. W. Williams, J. A. Munday, W. A. Stuart, T. E. Cratcher, J. Z. Moore, Owensboro; J. B. Bruner, Breckinridge county; W. D. Holt, Cloverport; Felix Fox, Danville; D. L. Adair, Hawesville; A. L. Morton, Hartford; John Phelps, W. L. Garth, Hopkinsville; J. J. Landrum, Warsaw; Judge S. P. Love, Greenville; Judge C. Eaves, Henderson; Thomas E. Ward, Litchfield; J. C. Thompson, Greenville; J. H. and W. F. Branden, Russellville; Judge M. H. Cofer and lady, Elizabethtown; W. H. Yost, Jr., Greenville; R. D. Murray, Elizabethtown.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—A. D. Rush and wife, Stanford; W. E. Haydon, Bardstown; J. A. Foster, Harrodsburg; W. B. Cecil, Boyle county; Judge E. J. Bullock, Columbus.

A New Art Gallery.

Messrs. Fitch & Lindsey, having no room for the display of paintings in their establishment on Fourth street, found it necessary to build an addition in the rear of their store, which was designed and constructed especially for the purpose of displaying to advantage their large collection of paintings. This room has just been finished in elegant style, the papering, molding and frescoing serving as excellent specimens of their work in that line. It is an attractive place, aside from the paintings which adorn its walls. It is, in short, a most charming and complete gallery, where the productions of the best artists are shown to advantage—where the finer qualities of the best paintings may be closely scrutinized and the faults of others may be readily detected—and it will be a delightful and convenient place of resort for citizens and strangers who wish to spend a leisure hour in studying and admiring the productions of the most popular artists in the world. There is no gallery in this country superior to this. Even New York can boast of no better.

Messrs. Fitch & Lindsey have added to their fine collection a number of oil paintings just received from Europe, which are very costly, including: "At the Fountain," by E. Lebel, of Rome, valued at $800; "Mother and Child," valued at $450; "Duck-shooting," valued at $250; "Soap Bubbles," $250; "Mother's Solitude," $200, and others, all of which are originals by eminent artists. These, added to their already large collection of rare paintings, chromos, and colored photographs, make a display which is well worthy the attention of our people.

Appropos to this, we append the following communication from a lady writer, who is an admirer of one of our artists, and has a very pretty way of giving her opinion:

Upon visiting the new picture-gallery of Messrs. Fitch & Lindsay, a few days since, we were attracted by two lovely portraits fresh from the easel of Mr. Ver Bryck. The one of Mrs. E. H. Vernon, of this city, is "divinely fair," like a "dream of poetry that may not be written or told—exceedingly lovely;" bringing to our mind the image of Eve as she came forth from the hand of the greatest of all painters, God himself. In the attitude there is a grace and a breathing sweetness in every lineament of the face, crowned by the wavelets of sunny hair, closely resembling her great prototype.

That of Miss Sue Todd is in glorious contrast with the "other, the light and shadow," which the painter loves. Her young feet have not yet trod "the ways of the world." In that attractive transition stage, between the rollicking school-girl and the young maiden, just on the threshold of maturer life, there she stands, with beaming eyes and brownest hair flowing in its glorious redundancy over a form moulded into perfect symmetry. These two pictures should be kept side by side—manifestations of life and loveliness in its original type. Mr. Ver Bryck has been a public benefactor in his art contributions, in such pictures as Mrs. Robert Atwood's, Mrs. Dr. Cooke's and others. Louisville may justly be proud of her lovely women. Grecian nor Italian sculptor ne'er fashioned aught more beautiful.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-house.

Mr. Emmet's songs and many jolly features in Fritz were applauded boisterously by a large house last night. Fritz is repeated this evening.

The Orphans' Fair.

The attendance in the lower hall of the Weisiger building was the largest last night the Orphans' Fair has yet received. The tables are many and attractive, and among the most attractive is that under the auspices of St. Michael's church, which table occupies nearly the whole southern side of the hall. Various valuable articles are to be raffled for, including a $300 horse and a handsome set of silver. The fair has proven very successful thus far, and it is to be hoped that such good fortune may be continued.

A Pleasant Affair.

We are happy to be able to record a very pleasant affair which took place on Wednesday night, at the Dominican Convent on Sixth street. The members of St. Dominic's Brass Band, knowing that Father Meagher's departure for Ireland was fixed for the following day, determined to give him an agreeable surprise, and at the same time to testify the feelings of respect and affection which they entertained for him. They accordingly assembled in front of the Dominican Convent on Wednesday evening, where they "woke the echoes of the night" by some of the finest music that has ever been our fortune to hear. Father Meagher addressed the serenaders in a few appropriate words, in which he thanked them sincerely for the honor they had done him, and expressed the hope that when he should return to Louisville, he would find them able to compete with any band in the city. St. Dominic's band has been in existence for little more than half a year, but it has already attained a remarkable proficiency, and the performances on Wednesday night were not unworthy of adepts in the musical art. Altogether, the affair was a very pleasant one, and we are sure that Father Meagher has gone away with recollections of the entertainment which will not be easily effaced.

Extension of the Adams Express Company.

The Adams Express Company have just extended their lines through Kansas and the Indian Territory, and now have direct communication with Port Gibson and all Southern Kansas. In consequence of this extension, express rates have been reduced about $2 per 100 pounds, as, heretofore, to reach that country from Louisville, shipments had to be carried by three express companies—the Adams, or American Merchants' Union, the United States and Wells, Fargo & Co. The whole line now being in possession of the Adams Express Company, they have reduced the tariff on both freights and money packages, and contracts can be made at their office in this city to all points in that part of the country. Within six months they expect to reach Texas by the same route.

Boys Arrested by the Federal Authorities for Wearing "False Faces."

Three boys, each about eighteen years old, were brought to the city yesterday from Lincoln county, and incarcerated in jail on the charge of Kukluxing. Their names were registered as J. R. Ronald, H. Gooch and A. Hall. Deputy United States Marshal Wyatt, who made the arrest, states that these boys were wearing "false faces" about the neighborhood, which circumstance frightened the negroes, and made them take out a warrant of arrest. Mr. Wyatt thinks that they will be released when the trial comes off to-day. But the fact of their arrest and imprisonment on so frivolous a charge is a striking comment on the condition to which the country has been brought by the party in power.

A Grand Turkey Shooting Match.

Stickrod's great turkey-shooting comes off at Parkland to-day, and will be the event of the season. Five hundred turkeys have been secured for the occasion, and a rare day's sport may be anticipated. Parkland is made convenient to all parts of the city by the cars which run every few minutes, and a large crowd is expected to be on the ground and participate in the shooting match. It is an excellent chance to win a fat Christmas gobbler, or a half-dozen of them, for that matter.

Shooting Within the City Limits.

Two negroes named Robert Churchill and David Blair were arrested yesterday near the corner of Fifth and Zane streets, on the charge of shooting birds within the city limits. Officer Shelly took charge of their guns, and started to the jail with a prisoner on each side. After going half a square the prisoners attempted to escape, and Robert Churchill succeeded. The other was locked up in Twelfth-street station-house.

The Shanahan Case.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, in the case of Mat. Shanahan, involving a very important criminal decision, will be found in full this morning in our report of the courts. It is, in effect, that drunkenness of itself will not reduce murder to manslaughter, though, to rebut malice, it may be given in evidence. The opinion of the court is both comprehensive and interesting, and is a valuable document.

The Fire Last Night.

The alarm of fire about 7 o'clock last night was occasioned by a slight burning in the roof of the cook-room at the St. Cloud Hotel. The fire caught in the ceiling under the tin roofing, and had made but little headway when discovered. The Watkins engine arrived in a few minutes, and extinguished the flames, but not until they were under complete control by the use of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1871.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Mr. Byrne.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Barret submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Auditor to draw his warrant in favor of the City Treasurer for $4,000 for moneys expended, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

D. Mathison & Co., $257 86, for work on intersection.

Peter Reuter, $9, for hardware.

J. D. Fowler, $336 18, for work on hall.

Separate resolutions from the Common Council were adopted, approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of improving Nineteenth street, from the center of Harney to the south side of Bank; W. P. Boone, contractor.

Apportionment of improving High street, from Ninth to Eighth cross; Samuel Black & Co., contractors.

Mr. Gault submitted a Common Council resolution directing the tax receiver to credit the tax bills of George Scott and others on account of losses by fire, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution granting Obst & Stengel further time to complete Baxter avenue and bridge, which was amended and adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution granting J. Wm. Terry further time to complete the alleys between Chestnut and Broadway and Second and Third streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Jenkins submitted the bond of Wm. Bennet, P. L. Fox and Ben. W. Powell, private watchmen, which were severally approved.

Mr. Gilbert introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of the board to Wm. F. Rubel for the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of president of the board during the past year, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Barret introduced a resolution thanking Mr. Wm. Bailey for the efficient discharge of his duties as sergeant-at-arms during the past year, which was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Jenkins and Walton were appointed to wait upon the Common Council, and notify that body that this board had completed its business, and was ready to adjourn *sine die*.

A resolution was adopted providing that when the board adjourn it adjourn *sine die*.

And then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1871.

Pursuant to call by the Mayor the following gentlemen, members of the Board of Aldermen, assembled in their chamber in the hall of the County Court:

From the First ward—Mr. Danl. F. Roberts.
From the Second ward—Mr. Wm. F. Rubel.
From the Third ward—Mr. J. A. Krack.
From the Fourth ward—Mr. B. W. Jenkins.
From the Fifth ward—Mr. Thos. L. Barret.
From the Sixth ward—Mr. D. Spalding, Jr.
From the Seventh ward—Mr. B. F. Guthrie.
From the Eighth ward—Mr. Jno. A. Carter.
From the Ninth ward—Mr. J. C. Gilbert.
From the Tenth ward—Mr. H. W. Walton.
From the Eleventh ward—Mr. Jos. Gault.
From the Twelfth ward—Mr. ———.

Saml. Matlack, a Justice of the Peace, being present, the newly-elected members were duly sworn.

Mr. Thos. L. Barret was unanimously elected president, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Oliver Lucas was unanimously elected clerk, and, being duly sworn, entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Messrs. Rubel and Jenkins were appointed to wait upon the Common Council and inform that body that this board had been organized and prepared for business.

A message was received from the Mayor, which was ordered to be filed.

The rules of the former board were adopted temporarily as the rules of this board.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, December 28, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1871.

Present—Chas. R. Long, President, and all the members except—

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The city engineer submitted the following apportionments with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

Apportionment of High street from Ninth to Eighth cross street; Sam'l Black & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of Nineteenth street, from Harney to Bank; Wm. P. Boone, contractor.

Apportionment of Oldham street, from Seventh to Eighth street; Chas. P. Selvage, contractor.

The city engineer submitted the following claims, with separate resolutions allowing the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

J. D. Fowler, $336 18 for brick for City Hall.

John Doody, $3 50 for repairing tools.

D. Mathison & Co., $257 86 for intersection at Brent and Broadway streets.

Peter Reuter, $9 for nails and spikes.

The City Engineer submitted a petition from Obst & Stengel, with a resolution granting them further time, until February 1, 1872, to complete the Baxter-avenue bridge and Baxter avenue from work-house road to Broadway.

President Long presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the Common Council to C. W. Tiller, Sergeant-at-Arms, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jefferson presented the following claims, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted:

S. H. Honor, M. D., $10, for post mortem.

H. Wolford, City Treasurer, $4,980, for money expended.

On motion, Messrs. Jefferson, Kaye, and McCulloch were appointed a committee to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and inform them that this Board was ready to adjourn sine die. When the committee reported the duty performed, Messrs. Jenkins and Walton appeared from the Board of Aldermen and informed this Board that they were ready to adjourn. When President Long announced the Council adjourned sine die.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—OFFICIAL.

CALLED SESSION.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1871.

Persuant to summons from his Honor, the Mayor, the following gentlemen, members elect of the Board of Councilmen, appeared and presented certificates of election, viz:

From the First ward—Messrs. J. M. Letterle and Jacob Wahl.
From the Second ward—Messrs. Charles R. Long and John D. Orrill.
From the Third ward—Messrs. Phil. T. German and J. Clifford.
From the Fourth ward—Messrs. H. Verhoeff and John McAteer.
From the Fifth ward—Messrs. Henry T. Jefferson and W. N. Bryan.
From the Sixth ward—Messrs. Henry Wehmhoff and Dr. H. Griffin.
From the Seventh ward—Charles D. Jacob.
From the Eighth ward—Messrs. W. C. D. Whipps and George C. Shadburne.
From the Ninth ward—Messrs. George Ainslie and Thomas Coleman.
From the Tenth ward—Messrs. Jas. A. Leech and J. U. Shaffer.
From the Eleventh ward—Messrs. John O'Day and Al. Bourlier.
From the Twelfth ward—Messrs. David Ferguson and Lawrence Hannen.

Samuel Matlack, a Justice of the Peace for Jefferson county, administered to the members elect and present the oath of office.

Charles R. Long was elected President of the Board, and Messrs. Leech and Jefferson were appointed a committee to escort him to the chair.

J. M. Vaughan was re-elected Clerk, and C. W. Tiller was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and the oath of office was administered to them by Samuel Matlack, a Justice of the Peace for Jefferson county.

Aldermen Rubel and Jenkins appeared and notified this board of the organization of the Board of Aldermen.

Messrs. Jefferson, Orrill and Whipps were appointed a committee to inform the Board of Aldermen of the organization of this Board.

On motion, Messrs. German, Ainslie and McAteer were appointed a committee to draft rules for the government of the Board.

A message was read from the Mayor stating that he had convened the Council for organization, requesting the speedy appointment of the standing committees, complimenting the old Board for their fidelity, &c., which was received, ordered to be filed and sent to the Board of Aldermen.

President Long presented a communication from Blanton Duncan, President, with an ordinance authorizing a subscription of $500,000 to the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad Co., which was read and laid over awaiting the appointment of the committees.

Mr. Wahl presented a petition for a tavern license of Messrs. Wahl & Roth, which was referred to committee to be appointed.

Mr. McAteer presented a resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, December 28, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, which was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Another Lamp Explosion.

Last night there was a narrow escape from a serious fire at a boarding-house on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. A servant girl attempted to fill a kerosene lamp while burning, when an explosion occurred and she dropped the oil can and ran out, leaving some medical students in whose room the accident occurred, to extinguish the fire, which they did by smothering it with bedclothes and wearing apparel. The flames at one time nearly reached the ceiling, and but for the presence of mind and prompt action of the young men serious damage would have resulted.

The Harper Tragedy—A Card.

The following appeared in the Frankfort Yeoman of Thursday:

To the Public:

WHEREAS, It appears that a correspondent of the New York Herald, in speaking of the Harper murder, insinuate and rather criminates A. W. Harper and son; therefore,

We, the undersigned, neighbors and intimate acquaintances of Mr. Harper and son, (having known them for several years,) take this method of vindicating their character from a most villainous and unwarranted slander. We know Mr. A. W. Harper to be a man whose character is above reproach; his moral status as good as any man's in the State; a good neighbor, a kind husband and father, and we believe, as all must who know him, that said report was started and circulated for a mean, contemptible and sinister motive. As for Mr. Harper's son, John, we knew him as a youth just ripened into manhood, and say, on his behalf, that he is a young man of a high sense of honor, and possesses as many noble traits of character as any youth of our acquaintance.

H. I. Todd,	D. M. Bowen,
R. A. Thomson,	H. M. Bedford,
Frank Chinn, Jr.,	Thomas Rodman,
I. Wingate, Jr.,	John Rodman,
James A. Lyon,	J. L. Rodman,
C. J. Blackburn,	S. Black,
J. W. South,	W. J. Chinn,
C. Warren,	Ben. F. Duvall,
W. E. Featherston,	John T. Gray,
John C Frazer,	J. L. Robinson,
Geo. W. Coburn,	C. Lewis,
Steven Bedford,	G. C. Hughes,
John Blackburn,	A. W. Macklin,
J. P. Duvall,	C. L. Williams,
R. A. Wilson,	A. S. Ireland,
B. F. Bedford,	B. T. Wilson.

WEATHER REPORT.

Local Observations—Dec. 14, 1871.

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Change since last observation	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Dir. of Wind	Force of Wind	Rainfall, inches and hundredths	State of the Weather
7 A. M.	30.301	+.075	26	—13½	N. E.	f	0.00	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.264	—.037	32	— 8	N. E.	f	....	Fair.
4 P. M.	30.232	—.032	32½	— 5½	N. E.	f	....	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.224	—.008	30	— 6½	N. E.	g	....	Fair.
11 P. M.	30.221	—.003	26½	— 6½	N. E.	g	....	Clear.

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer and rain will probably advance on Friday northeastward along the Atlantic coast; northwesterly winds back to northeast in New York and New England, and the barometer will fall, with increasing southerly winds, from the upper lakes westward; rising barometer, with cool northerly winds, will extend from Alabama westward; falling barometer and cloudy weather on the Oregon coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts this evening.

CITY FEATURES.

Universal Exposition.

Shell jewelry; French gilt chains; new styles Milton-gold sets and buttons. The cheapest house in the city, 82 Fourth street.

Important Notice.

Kentucky Library tickets for sale at W. Scott Glore's only.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Soothing Children.

Many sleepless nights of painful watchings to the anxious mother might be avoided by using this invaluable preparation.

Universal Exposition.

The only house that sells fine striped shawls for $3 50.

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantages may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman, Dr. Wintersmith, combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

Universal Exposition.

New linen collars and cuffs.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop Price, Judge.*]

THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1871.—Drunk and disorderly—Mary Carroll, fined $5; John Coleman, continued till Friday; John Meyers and Toney Barrett, discharged.

Disorderly—Wm. Harris, fined $20 and held in $200 for four months; Wm. Riddelberger, fined $20 and held in $250 for six months; J. H. O'Donnell and J. W. Jenkins, discharged.

Cutting—Oliver Jourdan, cutting John Myers, fined $50.

Unlawfully taking property—John Ehrman, Jr., taking property from Jack Powers, held in $250 to answer.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[*Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.*]

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.—H. C. Baker, Esq., was this day sworn as an attorney of this court.

L. D. Lyons vs. McClellan & Peggs; motion of defendant for judgment against the plaintiff on his answer and set-off submitted to the court.

George Cole vs. Adams Express Company; application for continuance by plaintiff, on affidavit filed, overruled.

Adolph Schott vs. Frans H. Eichols; Martin Bijur, Esq., withdraws as counsel of plaintiff.

John J. Walker vs. T. E. C. Brinly et al.; *subpœna duces tecum* issued against John M. Vaughan, clerk of the Common Council of the city of Louisville, returnable to the 18th inst.

Pat Turney vs. David Yancey et al.; judgment for $308 90.

Jefferson County Court.

[*Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge.*]

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.—Dennis Long & Co. vs. McKenzie & Byrne; non suit set aside, cause redocketed and continued.

F. C. Kammerer vs. Martin Wetzelberger, dismissed as to defendant's wife, and cause submitted on law and facts.

Chas. Obst vs. Margret Meyer, jury trial, verdict for defendant.

E. Thornton vs. J. C. Martin, non suit set aside, cause redocketed and continued.

R. G. Gardner vs. J. F. Lee, jury trial, verdict for plaintiff for $46 36 with interest for 18 years.

H. Dorris agent, vs. S. Barker & Co. jury trial, verdict for plaintiff for $.0 44.

Kate Talbott vs. Willis Taylor, submitted on law and facts.

Court adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock. Cases assigned for the 15th and 16th reassigned to 3d and 4th of January next.

PROBATE ORDERS.

Jacob Conrad qualified as administrator of the estate of Geo. Ott, deceased, with Henry Conrad as surety.

Joseph H. Bunce qualified as guardian of Marshall R. Bunce, with Alex. Hunter as surety.

J. Speed Peay qualified as a notary public of Jefferson county, with Samuel Atchison, Esq., as surety.

Jefferson Circuit Court.

[*Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge.*]

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.—Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. John Wassmer, indicted for larceny of tools from Joseph Slater; jury trial; verdict, not guilty.

Same vs. John Johnson, (colored), larceny; transferred to Circuit Court of the United States under the civil rights bill.

Same vs. Eliza Long, (colored), larceny; same order as above.

Same vs. Robert E. Lee, (colored), larceny; same order as above.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. John Adams, indicted for receiving stolen goods.

A jury was empaneled to try this case yesterday, and the evidence disclosed the following facts: Lilly Adams, the daughter of the defendant, a little girl about 15 years of age, met a Mr. Patrick Cain on the streets of this city and induced him to go home with her to sleep with her. He did so; and while he was asleep she robbed him of $80, and gave the money to her father (the defendant). About one o'clock in the morning she aroused Cain and told him her father had just come in from his boat; that it would not do for him to be caught there, and that he must run. He did run, but soon found he had been robbed. He summoned the aid of the police and succeeded in recovering the money. It was believed to be a put up job by the father and his prostitute daughter, and the jury found him guilty and sent him to the penitentiary for two years.

United States Courts.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.—In re. J. T. Brown. This case came up to-day before Judge Ballard on proceedings for contempt against H. M. Wade, the assignee herein of the estate of the bankrupt. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: Wade, the assignee, had received about $600 as assets of the estate. At a meeting of the creditors, under section 27 of the bankrupt act, a dividend was declared, and the assignee ordered to pay the same to the creditors. Failing to pay the dividends, a rule issued against him, requiring him, by a given day, to pay the dividends, or show cause why he should not be committed to do so, and to show cause, if any he had, why he had not deposited the funds received by him, as assets of said estate, in the bank designated for that purpose by the rules of this court. Failing to respond to the rule, the rule was made absolute, and an attachment issued against Wade as of contempt, upon which he was arrested, and brought before the court yesterday.

The cause being heard, Wade was adjudged guilty of contempt, and ordered to be imprisoned in the county jail of McCracken county until he pays over to the creditors of Brown the amount in his hands.

In re. Chas. K. Wiel; demurrer filed; motion to quash rule issued herein, submitted and set for argument Tuesday next.

In re. J. O. Young; on petition of creditors the tract of land belonging to bankrupt, laying in Webster county, ordered to be sold at private sale, said sale to be confirmed and deed made by this court.

Arthur Cary vs. M. J. Buford; by leave of court defendant withdrew her plea in abatement filed herein, July 8, 1871.

In re. the Louisville Association for the Improvement in the Breed of Horses; motion of Alexander's executors to allow them to continue suit in the Louisville Chancery Court assigned to 19th inst., for hearing.

Decisions of Court of Appeals.

[*Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal, by Daniel James, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14, 1871.—Commonwealth vs. Marcum, Lawrence; dismissed.

American Contract Company vs. Cross, Christian; affirmed.

Harrodsburg Savings Institution vs. Davis, Mercer; affirmed.

Lytle vs. Commonwealth, Clay; reversed.

Bullock, &c., vs. Brand, Grant; affirmed.

Spillman vs. Commonwealth, Washington; reversed.

Lusk vs. Kennedy, committee, &c., Garrard; affirmed.

Reed vs. Martin, Owen; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Garvey's adm'r vs. Garnett, Owen; judgment for damages set aside.

Page vs. Neale, &c., Allen; reply to petition rehearing filed.

Whitaker vs. Alnut, &c., Henry; additional record filed, and cause set for hearing on 1st February, 1872.

Lewis, &c., vs. Adams, Todd; rehearing granted, and cause submitted.

Donahue, &c., vs. Thomas, &c., Montgomery; opinion modified.

Young vs. Gill, Bracken, motion to affirm as delay-case overruled.

Cooper vs. Lisle, assignee, &c., Marion;

Mattingly vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Marion;

National Bank of Lebanon vs. Campbell, &c., Marion;

Talbot, &c., vs. Phillips & Scally, &c., Marion;

Ullman & Co. vs. Cloyd, Marion;

Goode's adm'r vs. Goode, Marion; submitted on briefs.

Francis and wife vs. Woods, &c., Garrard; report of corresponding attorney filed, and argued by G. W. Dunlap, Esq., for appellees; R. M. Bradley, for appellants, and Aaron Harding, Esq., for appellees.

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL DECISION—DRUNKENNESS OF ITSELF WILL NOT REDUCE MURDER TO MANSLAUGHTER, THOUGH TO REBUT MALICE, IT MAY BE GIVEN IN EVIDENCE—SMITH VS. COMMONWEALTH AND LIKE CASES OVERRULED.

Matthew Shannahan vs. Commonwealth. } Jefferson Circuit Court—Pryor, Chief Justice.

OPINION IN FULL.

The appellant was indicted in the Jefferson Circuit Court for the murder of C. W. Montgomery, and under that indictment was tried by a jury, found guilty, as charged, and sentenced to be hung, and this appeal prosecuted from the judgment. It will be necessary to recite in substance the facts proved on the trial, in order to determine the propriety of the refusal of the court below to give certain instructions asked by the counsel for the appellant, and the giving of others in lieu thereof. It appears from the evidence that the appellant, on the 22d of August, 1870, about twelve or one o'clock, announced his intention of going to see Montgomery (the deceased), for the purpose of getting his (appellant's) stone hammer, saying that Montgomery had taken it away. He, having been informed that the deceased was working for a man named Shanks, went to Shanks' grocery, and inquired for him (the deceased), and was told that he was at work in the woods, half-mile distant. While at Shanks' he took a dram, and purchased a quart of whisky, and then going in search of Montgomery, he found him and one Applegate at work. Applegate testifies that appellant and the deceased met each other in a friendly manner, and engaged in conversation relative to deceased having previously worked for him, and appellant offered to employ him again. The three drank the quart of whisky, and late in the evening returned to Shanks' grocery, where they took another drink and had the quart bottle refilled. Applegate says he left them late, when they were still friendly and drinking. After night appellant and the deceased left Shanks' house, and went in company to Brown's residence, 500 yards distant, where the deceased was boarding, reaching there about half-past eight o'clock. Brown on their arrival refused to permit appellant to remain all night, but upon the deceased suggesting that he and appellant would sleep in the stable if Brown persisted, he consented that appellant might remain all night. The two then entered Brown's family room, placed the quart bottle of whisky on the mantel, with about one-third of its contents gone, and conversed with Brown fifteen or twenty minutes. The two then went up stairs, and Brown testifies that when they reached the floor above he heard a scuffle and fall, and Montgomery cried out, "You have killed me." Hurrying up stairs, he met appellant coming down with a knife in his hand, and ordered him not to leave. He, however, escaped through the back door, but a few days afterwards was arrested. Brown found Montgomery badly cut in various places, and his entrails protruding, from which cutting he died in a short time. He had no weapons, and, so far as the circumstances indicate, offered no resistance. He said that appellant had killed him without cause. The evidence shows that appellant, when sober, is a quiet, peaceable and industrious man, but when drunk is boisterous, unruly, and always when in that condition ready to attack friend or foe. There is no doubt that both appellant and the deceased were under the influence of liquor at the time of the killing.

Appellant's counsel in his argument relies on five grounds for reversal, viz: 1. Because the verdict is against the evidence. 2. An improper effort on the part of the attorney for the Commonwealth to convict the accused. 3. That the special judge had no power to pronounce the judgment upon the verdict. 4. That the court misinstructed the jury. 5. That the court refused to properly instruct the jury. This court has no power to revise a judgment of conviction, for the first, second or third grounds relied on, and the only question presented by the record is whether the court erred in refusing instructions asked by appellant's counsel, and in giving other instructions in lieu thereof. It is insisted that the instructions given are multitudinous, misleading, and inapplicable. Whilst instructions given to a jury on such an issue as is here presented should be as plain and concise as possible, and no more in number than the case requires, still appellant's counsel asked twenty-two instructions, and the court in lieu thereof, and in explanation of these instructions gave about one-half the number, the most of which contain the law of the case, and were certainly not prejudicial to appellant.

The report on the part of the defense from the legal propositions submitted to the jury, was to reduce the offense from murder to manslaughter by reason of appellant's intoxicated condition at the time of the killing. The propriety of the instructions on this branch of the case will alone be considered, as all other instructions given by the court are substantially correct. Instruction No. 9 given by the court in behalf of appellant is as follows: "That if at the time of the alleged commission of the crime charged in the indictment, the accused was from sensual gratification and social hilarity, and not with the design of committing a crime, under the influence of whisky to such an extent as to seriously interfere with or deprive him of reason, they should find him not guilty of murder, but, if guilty at all, of voluntary manslaughter, unless they believe from the evidence he drank with the intention of committing the deed with which he is charged, in which case he would be guilty of murder. Instruction No. 10 is as follows: "If, at the time of the killing, the defendant was intoxicated from the use of whisky, and said intoxication was not feigned or simulated, nor contracted with the intention of committing the deed, and the killing was prompted by the intoxication alone, and, except for it, would not have occurred, you should find him not guilty of murder, but, if guilty at all, of voluntary manslaughter."

The counsel for appellant insists that the following instruction should have been given, without containing any of the qualifications embraced in instructions Nos. 9 and 10, viz: "That if, at the time of the killing, the defendant was intoxicated from the use of whisky, and the killing was prompted by it alone, and, except for it, would not have occurred, you should find the accused not guilty of murder, but, if guilty at all, of voluntary manslaughter." In the opinion of this court, if drunkenness can be pleaded as an excuse for crime, or by way of mitigating the punishment on account of crime, we perceive no valid reason for withholding such an instruction from the consideration of the jury in a case like this. It was a settled rule of the common law that voluntary drunkenness excused no man from the commission of crime, and, instead of palliating the offense, it was held an aggravation of the wrong committed. Some of the more recent American authorities upon this subject have greatly relaxed this rule, and gone so far as to establish as law the reverse of the proposition, viz: that voluntary drunkenness, instead of aggravating the offense, is such a mitigating fact as to lessen the punishment, and upon an indictment for murder, in the absence of proof showing that intoxication was resorted to in order to enable the party charged to take human life, the fact of drunkenness itself is held sufficient to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. By the statute law of Kentucky, drunkenness is made an offense for which a penalty may be imposed, and although it is in violation of good morals, as well as the laws of the land, it may be proper, out of charity to the passions of men, and their inability to control often either their passions or appetites, not to adhere to the rigorous rule of the common law, and add to the punishment of one who, by committing a penal offense, places himself in such a condition as to cause himself to commit one still greater. But whilst we sanction this modification of the common law doctrine, we are well satisfied that neither the interests of society nor the wisdom and justice of the law, requires or authorizes the judicial tribunals of the country to establish the legal principle, that the violation of one law, resulting in inflaming and exciting the worst passions of men, shall be deemed a sufficient cause for mitigating the punishment to be inflicted upon those who commit great crimes. The law of England, considering how easy it is to counterfeit this excuse (drunkenness), and how weak an excuse it is (though real), will not suffer any man thus to privilege one crime by another, (4 Vol. Blackstone's Com., page 25). It is true that some of the recent adjudged cases qualify the principle involved, by stating that: "If intoxication is resorted to for the purpose of stimulating one to the commission of a meditated felony, then there can be no mitigation of the punishment." But it seems to us that no man, unless he is so wanting in intellect as to make him irresponsible for his acts, would be so reckless of his own security as to announce his intention of becoming intoxicated so as to enable him to take human life, or inflict punishment upon his enemy; but, on the contrary, men of violent passions and wicked designs would avail themselves of this very principle of law, by becoming drunk in order to take the lives of their fellow-men, with the consciousness, on the part of the offender, that his drunkenness would be the mitigating feature of his case. The recognition of such a rule of law is but an invitation to men of reckless habits to commit crimes; and whilst their punishment is by incarceration only in the State prison for a few years, the sober man, whose cause for revenge and evil desire to take human life therefor is kept within his own breast, for the commission of a like offense, is made to suffer death. There is no reason or philosophy in a law that would hang the sober man for murder and lessen the punishment of the man intoxicated, for the same offense, because the latter had voluntarily placed himself in a condition by which he is induced to take human life. In the present case the jury were not only told by instructions Nos. 9 and 10 that drunkenness mitigated the offense from murder to manslaughter, but they were told by the 14th instruction, based upon the fact of drunkenness alone, "*that if they believed the appellant was insane at the time of the killing*, they must acquit." These instructions were all more favorable to appellant than the law or facts of the case authorized. If one is insane, and while in that condition commits an offense, he is not responsible, for the reason that he is not enabled to know right from wrong; and if he kills he does not know that to take human life is wrong; or, as has been held in cases of moral insanity, when, from the existence of some of the natural propensities in such violence, it is impossible not to yield to them—but voluntary drunkenness, that merely excites the passions and stimulates men in the commission of crime, in a case of homicide by one in such a condition, without any provocation, neither excuses the offense nor mitigates the punishment. We are not to be understood, however, as determining that the fact of drunkenness, in a case like this, is incompetent testimony before a jury upon the question of malice. Malice, express or implied, must be proven in order to constitute the crime of murder; and in the absence of such proof no conviction can be had for such an offense; and in determining the guilt of the accused, his condition at the time of the killing, whether drunk or sober, should be permitted to go to the jury. In connection with other facts in determining the question of malice. That, in the trial of a case like this, the fact of drunkenness, whilst it may be a circumstance showing the absence of malice, should not be singled out from the other proof and the jury told that it mitigates the offense. The proper rule is that one in a state of voluntary intoxication is subject to the same rule of and to the same rules and principles of law that a sober man is, and that where a provocation is offered and the one offering it is killed, if it should mitigate the offense of the man drunk, it should also mitigate the offense of the man sober. We feel that public policy, the demands of society, and, more than all, the wisdom and justice of the law, require that the principles herein established should be adhered to, and as a different construction is placed by many upon the law as declared by this court in the case of Smith vs. Commonwealth (1 Duvall, —) and Blimm vs. Commonwealth (7 Bush, —) involving similar questions, these cases are overruled in so far as they conflict with the principles of this opinion. The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

THE COAL QUESTION.

An Onslaught on the Dealers—No Excuse for the High Prices—What we Can do About it—Kentucky Coal.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Are we in danger of a coal famine? Not at all. There is within easy reach of Louisville more coal than ever before, notwithstanding the quasi statement in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL that much of the coal which came by the late rise passed over the falls, which is a mistake, but which the coal dealers would willingly have everybody believe. The fact is that most of the large shipment of coal is now at coal harbor, just above Jeffersonville, awaiting the call of the market here. But little of that vast quantity was brought directly to port, and apprehensions of a great scarcity are fostered by the dealers, knowing as they do that coal, even to consumers, will sell better on a rising than a falling market. We are supposed to be in the hands and at the mercy of a set of rapacious coal-sharks. And so we are now, but their net may be broken, and measures projected looking to the cutting up of this trade to such an extent that the blameable ones will see plainly that they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg; or, more correctly speaking, they haven't got the goose where they had her.

And how?

The coal mines of Central and West-central Kentucky are opened sufficiently to supply to the people of this city at least twenty car-loads per day. Each car will contain 250 bushels, and, if well oiled, will easily carry so much.

The capacity marked upon coal cars is usually 225 bushels, but they are almost always overloaded, and if the railroad company will weigh the cars they will be found to contain on the average upwards of 250 bushels. Twenty cars per day would give us 5,000 bushels, which would almost meet the demand. To carry twenty car-loads per day would require a supply of one hundred coal cars unless the hauling of them were effected at night. In that case sixty or eighty cars would answer. But with due diligence and activity on the part of both railroad company and coal men the work could easily be done with one hundred cars. This number would allow one day at the mines for loading, one day in transit, one day for unloading at the city, one day for return to the mines, and one day for contingencies, such as repairs, delay, etc. The hog season being now nearly over, the railroad company will be able to spare the cars, and if distributed to the different mines, I have not the least doubt of their being loaded promptly. I am reliably informed that the coal from off the Lebanon road can be placed in market for twelve cents per bushel if necessary, but as long as other coal but little better is held at twenty-eight cents, it is not desirable to sell this at less than eighteen cents. If proper facilities in the way of cars are furnished to the shippers, and the price is placed at fifteen or sixteen cents per bushel to consumers, Pittsburgh coal will speedily fall to 20 cents. As to the quality of the different coals, all is not Youghiogheny coal that is called Pittsburgh; in fact, some of the Pittsburgh coal is much inferior to the Winifrede, or Sunday-creek coal of Ohio, which is sold here as Pomeroy coal. Very much of the Lebanon coal is equally as good as either the Winifrede, Sunday-creek or Campbellsburg coal, and the same may be asserted of the E. and P. railroad coals.

The pure Youghiogheny is as fuel only about one-sixth or 16⅔ per cent. better than these last-mentioned coals; but as required for gas production it is nearly 33⅓ per cent. more desirable, as the coke which results is worth 5 to 7 cents per bushel. Unless expensive stoves and grate-backings are used, much of the Youghiogheny coal is wasted, when used for domestic purposes, by the escape of the light gas. To fully explain this, however, would require more space than would be proper to devote to this article.

If our citizens can recognize the fact that the Kentucky coal will answer their purposes as fuel and, on principle, those who can afford to pay a high price, as well as those who can't, cease purchasing for ordinary uses the Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal, and encourage the consumption of our own coal, the coal-dealers will very soon begin to make overtures. They think they have a fine chance, and they want to make the most of it.

Another suggestion and I will close this already tedious article. It is well known that the poor of the city, the schools and public offices must be supplied every winter. Let the City Council establish a coal-yard, and in the season of lowest prices have it filled with such coal as may be most advantageously purchased. Then one heavy consumer will be out of the market when the article becomes scarce, and if a time of great scarcity should come upon us, the most needy of those able to pay could be supplied at a minimum fixed rate per bushel.

Now I am one of the last persons who would approve of the government, either State or municipal, interfering with private enterprise; but when, as now and almost every winter, our necessities are taken advantage of, it seems that there is a limit to endurance, and that such extortion should be broken up.

And again: This is not a plea for more railroads. We will consult our own interest if we do not seek to destroy our present railroad investment, and carefully avoid making any other which may be questionable. X.

REMOVAL.

J. W. MORRILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, AND COLLARS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERS' MATERIAL,

Removed to No. 315 Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

del-deod1m&su5-4thp

COMMISSION HOUSE.

GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Produce, Flour, and Groceries,

No. 90 West Main street, between Third and Fourth.

SPECIALTY—The sale of all kinds Country Produce. Consignments solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY

no22 eodtf

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

The Jefferson Southern Pond Draining Co. against E. J. Frisbee, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,717.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit:

Situated on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, about 6 miles from the city of Louisville, lot No. 1, as laid down in the plat filed with the Commissioner's report in case No. 22,793, Louisville Chancery Court, containing 24 acres, beginning in said road and running thence N 87 E 25½ poles to a stake; thence S 3 E 77 poles to a stake, corner to lot No. 2; thence with the same S 87 W 84.32 poles to a stake in said road; and thence with the same to the beginning. Lot No. 3, in said plat, lying on said railroad, beginning at a stake N 45½ E 11 feet from a maple, corner to Jeff. Williams, and running thence with Minor's line S 70 156 poles to a stake on the railroad; thence with the same S 15½ E 69¼ poles to a stake in said road; thence N 45½ W 102 poles to a stake, corner to No. 4; thence with the same S 44½ E 240.6 poles to a stake; thence S 45½ E 84.2 poles to a stake S 31¼ W 17 feet from a black jack, and N 16 E 8 feet from an ash, corner to Jeff. Williams, and thence with the same S 72 W 70 poles to the beginning, containing 118¾ acres.

Lot No. 5, on same plat, beginning at two black jacks, elm and hickory, on the east side of the railroad and corner to Johnson; running thence with line S 18 W 2.8 poles to a stake, corner to lot No. 6; thence with the same N 32½ W 295.3 poles to a stake; thence S 44½ E to a stake, corner to lot No. 4, and thence with the lines of Nos. 3 and 4 S 45¼ E 199 poles to the beginning, containing 276 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas W. Gibson vs. David Gentry; G. W. Welsh, Adm'r of Oswold Tyler, vs. the same—In Chancery, Nos. 24,129 and 24,257.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at a stone, corner to Hodgins, in Bell's line; thence with Bell's and J. B. Smith's line S 71 E 93 poles to a stake, corner to said Smith; thence with another of lines S 20¼ W 190 poles to a white oak, corner to Hayward; thence with the same N 71° W 93 poles to a stone, corner to said Hodgins; thence with his line N 20¼ E 150 poles to the beginning, containing 75 acres, more or less, being the same land conveyed by H. Bridge and wife to David Gentry August 25, 1863, by deed recorded in book 118, page 292, except those from 25 acres sold to John F. Bates by and under a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, in case No. 21,143, reference being had to the records of said case for the metes and bounds of said exception.

Also another tract of land lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake where stands a black walnut, on the bank of Cedar creek, in Price Henry's survey; thence N 70¼ E 69 poles to a sassafras; thence 60° E 28 poles to said creek; thence down the same with its meanderings to the beginning, containing 4 acres, being the same land conveyed by John Smith and wife to David Gentry by deed of March, 1866, and recorded in deed book 125, page 380.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Casper Winterstein's Heirs against Casper Winterstein's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 24,379.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months,

Two lots of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Lot No. 1, beginning at a point in the east line of Thirteenth street 200 feet south of the north line of Walnut street, running thence north with Thirteenth street 31 feet; thence east and at right angles with Thirteenth street 31 feet; thence east and at right angles with 209 feet to an alley; thence south with said alley 6 feet; thence west 70 feet; thence south 25 feet; thence west 139 feet to the place of beginning. No. 2 begins at a point 6 feet south of the northeast corner of the lot above described, viz: at the back southeast corner of said lot; thence south along the alley 25 feet; thence westward 25 feet wide 70 feet. See deed from Sarah McGrath to Casper Winterstein, dated June 15, 1865.

The shares of the infants Jacob, Christina, and Anna shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien on the property, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their respective shares, or the same is withdrawn in the events and upon the conditions required in sec. 543 of the Civil Code of Practice.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Gideon Phillips against S. K. Page. } In Chancery, No. 6,865.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, the following-described lot or parcel of land:

Commencing on the north line of Vine street 342 feet east of Campbell street; running thence with the north line of Vine street 30 feet to the division line between one and two, as divided between Howard and Page, thence with said division line to the aforesaid alley, thence west with the south line of alley to a point 342 feet east of Campbell street; thence in a straight line southwardly to the beginning, except the portion thereof embraced in the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point in the north line of Jacob street 64 feet west of the west line of Wenzel street extended; running thence north 15 deg. 11 min. east 92 feet to the division line of lots 1 and 2, as divided between said Howard and Page; thence northwardly with said line 159 feet; thence southwardly 90 feet to the south line of Vine street; thence eastwardly 64 feet to the beginning, the excepted being the land embraced in the aforesaid deed.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 d5

Marshal's Sale.

F. Kirchner's administrator, against F. Kirchner's heirs. } In Chancery, No. 24,213.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the south side of Mary street, being the eastern half of lot 22, in square No. 3, in the subdivision of lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, Beard against Campbell, in this court, fronting 25 feet on the south side of Mary street and running back at right angles to said street the same width 150 feet to an alley, being the same lot conveyed to said Kirchner by Anna Miller and F. Muller by deed dated Sept. 9th, 1866, and recorded in deed book 128, page 455.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 d5

Marshal's Sale.

George W. Simmons against Henry C. Dorsey. } In Chancery, No. 24,515.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and the appurtenances, lying and being in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the south side of Green street, between Floyd and Preston streets, having a front on the south side of Green street of 16 feet 8 inches and extends back southwardly the same width 140 feet, being the eastern part of the lots designated on the map or plat of Booth's enlargement of the city of Louisville as lots Nos. 41 and 42.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 d5

Marshal's Sale.

H. C. Rinker, &c., against James W. Osborn. } In Chancery, No. 24,804.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, viz:

40 feet of ground, and the improvements thereon, conveyed by W. F. Pettit to J. W. Osborn as trustee, situated on the north side of Portland avenue, between Second and Third cross streets, in that part of the city of Louisville called Portland, having a front of 40 feet on the said avenue, and extending back same width 210 feet, more or less, to an alley, being part of lot No. 5 conveyed by G. Duncan to said Pettit.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John T. Milburn against E. J. Nelson, George W. Rose against Nelson & Folsom—In Chancery, Nos. 24,841 and 24,842.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city Louisville,

A large lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, pillows, bolsters, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, queensware, divans, carpets, stoves, and many other articles necessary for housekeeping. This lot of goods is worthy the attention of buyers.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 d5

Drafts on Ireland.

CABIN and steerage tickets by the Cunard Steamship Line. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, At the Franklin Bank, 60 Fifth st.

no23 dcod&3sim

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS M. HUFFMANN. Petition for final discharge filed December 5, 1871. By order of Court, the creditors of Louis M. Huffman, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 16th day of December, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts, on which day the bankrupt will appear for final examination. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. J. L. CUMMINGS, Assignee, Randolph, Metcalfe county, Ky. de5 F2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of TUCKER & CO., bankrupts. Petition for final dividend meeting filed December 5th, 1871. The creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purposes provided for in the 28th section of the bankrupt act of March 2d, 1867. J. H. WARD, Register. WM. HEFFERNAN, one of the Trustees. de8 F2

LOST.

LOST—CORPORATION STOCK—This is to notify all whom it may concern that, having lost or mislaid certificates of stock in the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company, issued to me as follows, to-wit: Certificate No. 89, dated Oct. 19, 1859, for 5 shares; certificate No. —, dated ———, for 1 share, in all 6 shares, and having complied with the by-laws of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, I shall make application to said last-named company for a duplicate certificate in full satisfaction for the above-mentioned lost or mislaid certificates. HENRY CLAY, deceased. By heirs. de15 d6*

LOST—SPECTACLES—On the evening of the 13th inst., on Seventh and Main, or on the Market-street cars, one pair of gold spectacles. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 225 West Main st. J. H. R. de15 d2*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at No. 164 southeast corner of Fifth and Green streets. de9 d6in8u*

BOARDING—Two large rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 161 Seventh street. no19 eodtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—From my stable, corner Preston street and Shipp avenue, a large bay roan horse, in good order—is about 16 hands high; hind legs white below ankle joint, and has a saddle-mark. Any information as to his whereabouts will be rewarded by H. MAISLAHN & CO., at the above place. de14 d3*

STRAYED—MULE—From the corner of Ninth and Madison streets, on Sunday night, a bay horse mule, 13 or 14 hands high, in good order, and mark on back from harness. Any person returning same to R. T. SMITH, Ninth and Madison, will be rewarded. de5 dtf

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COW—On Friday, Dec. 1, a brindle cow, with white forehead, about 5 or 6 years old, and dry. The owner may have her by applying to HENRY DEIHL, on Taylorsville pike, five miles from town, and paying expenses. de15 d2*

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.

B. MACAULEY ... Manager.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 15th, 1871, engagement of the popular Comedian,

JOS. K. EMMET,

Who will appear in his famous specialty of FRITZ VONDERBLINKENSTOFFEN, in Chas. Gayler's drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Fritz, with Songs, Dances, and Specialties. J. K. Emmet, Saturday, Fritz-Emmet Matinee. In rehearsal Emmet's new specialty of CARL, THE FIDDLER.

Remember the Orphans

THE FAIR for the Orphans of St. Vincent's Asylum will commence at the Skating Rink Hall, in Weisiger Block, on MONDAY, December 11, and be continued during the week. de10 d6*

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Parlor, Office, and Cooking Stoves; also 15 bbls Herring, 4 bbls prime N. O. Molasses, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, will be sold a fine assortment of the above. Terms cash.

C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

Public Sale of a Large and Select Stock of Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Table Glassware, Shelving, Counters, and Office Furniture

AT AUCTION

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

PURPOSING to change our business, we will, on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., offer our entire stock and fixtures at auction, being one of the most complete and select ever offered to the public. Sale positive. Terms on day of sale.

HUDSON & LEWIS,
109 Market st., between Third and Fourth.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. de12 dtd

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

Market-House at Auction.

ON Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 4 o'clock P. M., I will sell the Market-house situated on Seventh street, between Broadway and York, containing eight stalls; lot 35x200 feet. de14 dts RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

A Large and Important Sale of Splendid Suburban Land and Personal Property.

350 Acres of the Best and Most Valuable Land in Jefferson Co., 2 1-2 Miles from the City Limits; also Household Furniture, Horses, Mules, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & Farming Implements.

AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF MRS. ANN PHILLIPS I will, on MONDAY, December 18th, 1871, sell, at auction, on the premises, her magnificent estate, consisting of 350 acres of the best and most beautiful land in Jefferson county, 2½ miles south of the city, on the Preston-street road. The land will be sold in parcels of 30 to 50 acres, one of which will include the beautiful residence and other improvements.

On the same day I will sell the stock, farming implements and crop, consisting of horses, mules, sheep, hogs, cattle, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, and a large quantity and variety of household furniture.

Sale of personalty will commence at 9½ A. M.

Terms of sale—Personalty—$20 and under, cash; over $20, four months' credit, with security. The land will be sold for ¼ cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

Circular to Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company:

BY the provisions of a contract between this company of the first part, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, C. P. Huntington and others, of the second part, the said second parties agreed to purchase any and all the capital stock of this company that may be offered and lodged with the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer to said parties, on or before the 27th day of December next, at the price of sixty cents on the dollar, in the notes or bills of said parties at ninety days from said 27th day of December, or at the price of sixty-five cents on the dollar in the notes or bills of said parties at six, nine and twelve months from the said 27th day of December. The bills, which in either case bear interest from the said 27th day of December, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable to and collected by this company in trust for such stockholders, and when collected will be paid over to the order of the stockholder selling, on the presentation of the receipts, which will be given for said stock by the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, when said stock shall have been lodged as above stated, duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer. N. GREEN, Pres't.

R. B. COURTNEY, Sec'y and Treas. no30 dtf 4thp

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND THE EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING LINE, 9 A. M.

GEN. BUELL ... Capt. DAVID.
BEN. FRANKLIN ... Capt. HILDRETH.

EVENING LINE, 4 P. M.

GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. WHITTEN.
UNITED STATES ... Capt. DUFOUR.

[Sunday one boat—5 P. M.]

Boats make close connection at Cincinnati with fast through trains for the East.

Meals and State-rooms Free.

Fare Same as Other Lines.

Tickets for sale at all hotel offices, on boat, and at company's office, S. W. corner Fourth and Main.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAMES FERRIER, G. P. A.

Regular Louisville and Kentucky River Packet.

DOVE No. 2 ... SAM'L SANDERS, Master.
GEO. M. WOODS ... Clerk.

Will leave Louisville every Wednesday, at 5 P. M., for Frankfort, and Saturday, at 5 P. M., for Woodford, Oregon, and Shaker Ferry. For freight or passage apply on board or to D. HARPER & CO., Agents, 97 Main street.

no22 dtf

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

BELFAST ... SEDAM, Master.

Will leave as above This Day, the 15th inst., at 12 M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

MORNING STAR ... TRIPLETT, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. Steamer

SHANNON ... BEATTY, Master.

Will leave on This Day, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

CAMELIA ... MILT AIKEN, Master.

Will leave as above Saturday, the 16th, at 5 P. M. positively, from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Tennessee River.

CAMELIA ... MILT AIKEN, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 16th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,

Bar Stores,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

no26 dtf4thp

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—1 cornet-player, 1 pianist, 1 teacher, 5 coopers, 1 tailor, 1 shoemakers, 2 farmers on shares, 100 farm hands, 1,200 laborers, 25 wood-choppers, 2 gardeners, &c.; also situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, waiters, &c. For help of any kind, apply to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A PARTNER—with $400 or $500, in a paying grocery store in a good locality, or to sell; not able to attend to the business alone. Address C. T., this office. de13 d3

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL—To do house-work in a family of two persons. Apply at 444 West Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. de15 d2

WANTED—SITUATION—As carriage-driver or to do work of any kind. Good references given. Address A. G., this office. de15 d3*

WANTED—GIRL—To cook and do house-work for a small family. Apply at No. 192 Center street, near Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN—A good, reliable, and energetic salesman, one already acquainted with the wholesale clothing and woolen jobbing trade, and who can command a fair trade in Kentucky, will hear of a good, permanent situation, with good salary attached, by addressing, with references, HESS, BLUM & CO., Baltimore, Md. de14 d2&su4t

WANTED—MAN AND HIS WIFE—The woman to be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and do general house-work in the country; the man to do feeding and milking, and work on the farm. Reference required. Apply at No. 238 Main street. de14 ThF&Su*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Four or six gentlemen can get board at 25 East Jefferson street, between First and Brook, and four can get day board. Nice rooms and moderate terms. References exchanged.

WANTED—SASH—A quantity of old sash, from 8 to 10 feet long, at 231 West Main st. de14 d3

WANTED—A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—To engage in a light and profitable business, paying from $10 to $30 per day. No humbug. Apply from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. at No. 109 Market street, third floor, or send twenty cents for sample to GEO. M. FILSTEAD & CO.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—3 or 4 energetic men, on salary or commission, to canvass for a good-paying article. Apply to KELLER & LOWE, room A, Weisiger Hall. de12 TuWe&F*

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE MEN—A few experienced canvassers, who wish to canvass during winter in a mild climate, can obtain situations on salary or commission by applying to HARMON & MORTON, General Agents Florence, Memphis, Tenn. ce11 d6*

WANTED—200 GIRLS—Citizens and others wishing to engage respectable WORKING females who prefer to earn an honest living rather than be recipients of charity, call at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Girls directed to situations FREE. no17 d f

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money, on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 96 Fifth street, near Market. no24 dtf

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE—With water and gas. Address J. H. T. at this office, specifying terms, number of rooms, and location. no2 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Fastest selling goods out. Any one can make money fast. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street. de13 d4

$375 A MONTH—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$425 A MONTH and expenses to good Canvassers. Articles new and as staple as flour. Sample free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. de11 d6w&su

$12 TO $24 A DAY.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly-patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc8 d6m

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—BUILDING—Cheap, a one-story portable frame building, 60x20 feet, with metal roof, well lighted, and suitable for a factory. Apply at 231 West Main st.

FOR SALE—MULES—30 mules, 14 to 16 hands high, sound and well broke, for sale by the Louisville City Railway Co., corner Twelfth and Rowan streets. de7 d10

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A small two-story house on Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. de3 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth street; on Chestnut, between Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth street, and on Main, between Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SONS Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—One of the prettiest homes in the West End; lot 25 by 167 feet, beautifully set with flowers and shrubbery; cottage contains seven rooms, hall, porch, pantry, and bath-room, with hot and cold water, in thorough-going order; all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co. no28 TuF&Su tf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 51 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy15 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE AND RESIDENCE—A large three-story brick store-house and dwelling, No. 16 west side Fourth street, between Main street and river. Apply to JOHN WILSON, 159 north side Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or C. J. SHREVE, Esq., at same office. de15 d5

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK—5 rooms and kitchen, gas and water, with modern improvements, location central. Furniture (all new) for sale. Low rent. Address D. D., this office. de15FrSuTu&Th

FOR RENT—A front part of a second story, suitable for an office; best location in the city; No. 250, south side of Main, one door east of Seventh street. Inquire at L. and G BRONNER & CO.'S, 171 Main st., de15 d3

FOR RENT—STORE—No. 65 Sixth street, between Main and Market, 1st January. Apply at Spurrier House office. de15 F&Su*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Twelve rooms, with modern improvements, east side of Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, opposite Guthrie street. BUCHANAN, ROGERS & SMITH, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth. de14 d3

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—Three stories and cellar, east side Fourth street, between Main and the river, at a low rent. BUCHANAN, ROGERS & SMITH, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth. de14 d3

FOR RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE—The most desirable and centrally located boarding-house in the city. Rooms all occupied at present, and doing a paying business. Gas and water on every floor. S. S. MEDDIS. de13 d3

FOR RENT—A STORE—With dwelling above, on south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. Apply to HENRY L. POPE, northwest corner Chestnut and Seventh sts. de13 d3

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—Of three rooms and kitchen, &c., on Sixth street, between Broadway and York. Apply to Mrs. TITUS, No. 195 Broadway, between Sixth and Center. Price $30 per month. de13 d3

FOR RENT—FARM—Containing 184 acres, opposite Cleveland Race-course, on the Third-street road, suitable for gardening or dairy purposes. Apply at No. 12 Broadway, south side, third door west of First street, to A. HARRIS. de13 d3

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—Of six rooms, on Fifth and Kentucky streets, in good order. Apply to F. MAIDEN, No. 106 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Rent $35 per month. de13 d3

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—Of six rooms, on the southwest corner Madison and Fourteenth streets. Apply to W. A. KLIESSENDORFF, No. 2 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main. de12 d3

FOR RENT—A BRICK RESIDENCE—On Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 8 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Apply to C. SAMBERGER, 201 Main street. de6 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new four-story store-house, with a good cellar and new-style elevator, situated on First street, near Main. Apply to J. ESTEN COOKE, 113 West Main. de5 dtf&Su

FOR RENT—FARM—For a term of three or five years, the home-place of the late Governor Helm, situated about one mile from Elizabethtown, on the L. and N. R. R., containing 500 acres, 200 of which are in cultivation, splendid orchard, grapery, garden, &c. The house contains 12 rooms; the yard ornamented with trees, shrubbery, &c., contains about 8 acres, and the whole place is well watered with springs and a fine well. Apply to BUCHANAN & ROGERS, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth.

FOR RENT—ELLIOTT'S CORNER—The large, new and handsome building on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, known as "Elliott's Corner," from the 15th of this month. A rare opportunity is offered to those desiring to keep a select and elegant hotel or boarding-house, either on the American or European plan. Apply to DR. ELLIOTT, on the premises, or to W. B. FLEMING, 104 Fifth street. de3 dtf15th

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Two very desirable offices, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building; one of them on the second and the other on the third floor. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—On Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, two-story brick, containing eight rooms, gas, water, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Apply to J. G. BAXTER, at the Mayor's office, corner of Center and Green sts. no20 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling-house, No. 97 north side Jacob, between Brook and Floyd streets, containing 9 rooms, gas and water, with stable and carriage-house, all in good condition. Possession given November 25, 1871. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, Louisville. no19 dtf

FOR RENT—STABLE AND RESIDENCE—A large fine stable, with yard, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock; also a comfortable residence on Chestnut, near Jackson street. Apply to FERGUSON SMITH, Market, between Jackson and Hancock. no17 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING—25 by about 100 feet, situated on a lot 151 feet front on Garden street, between Chestnut and Madison streets, running back 474 feet to the connecting railroad. The above property is very suitable for manufacturing purposes. F. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—An elegant house, with large lot, on Magazine, near Seventh, with twelve rooms and out-building, stables, &c., in thorough order; rent low to a good tenant. JAMES L. BROWN Agent, 150½ Jefferson, near Fifth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A good two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, with large stable, ice-house, and two acres of ground, on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Maple streets, all in good order. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 286 West Market street.

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to E. COCHRAN, Sec. Reel, Sherman Estate, or BARBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 48 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—The largest WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS in Texas, situated in Galveston—owner being in ill health. Present stock $150,000. To any one wishing to purchase a real good trade is offered. Terms—one-half cash, balance on time. Address J. F. GEORGE, Galveston, Texas, or SPRAGUE & CLOSE, 88 Platt st., New York. de11 d6

FOR SALE OR RENT—PORK-HOUSE AND TOBACCO FACTORY—In Uniontown, Ky., on the bank of the Ohio river, and well located in one of the best and most prosperous counties in the State. The pork-house is brick, two-story, 80 by 130 feet, tin roof—has 3 iron tanks and all the necessary apparatus to kill and cut 600 to 800 hogs a day. There were 8,000 or 9,000 hogs in the county this season as good as in the State. The tobacco factory is 75 by 140 feet, frame, with stone basement, two stories above, in complete order—capacity to handle 1,000,000 pounds tobacco—a good frame dwelling of 6 rooms attached. The above property can be purchased at a low price. If not sold, will be rented. For particulars apply to W. B. WOODRUFF, or myself, Henderson, Ky. JOHN FUNK. no8 dlat&xSu

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is finely cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently of its timber for the growth of grass and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated in the State. Also 600 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the table lands of Bullitt, and has upon it some of the finest timbers, such as cherry, walnut, white-oak, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc29 d4wtf